

## Algeria to send envoys to Iran, Iraq

PARIS (R) — Algeria President Chadli Benjedid is sending special envoys to Iran and Iraq in what appears to be a new attempt to mediate in the Gulf war. The Algerian news agency APS said National Assembly Chairman Rabah Bitat would go to Tehran, and Mohammad Benahmad Abdul Ghani, a minister of state at the presidency, to Baghdad. APS said they would take messages from Mr. Benjedid to Iranian President Ali Khamenei and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, but gave no indication of the contents. Algeria has good relations with both countries and has already made several attempts to negotiate an end to the 44 months of war.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
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## Iran to seek Soviet curb on arms

TEHRAN (R) — A senior Iranian official left Sunday for Moscow and informed sources said he would seek a reduction in Soviet arms sales to Iraq for its use in the Gulf war. Sayyid Mohammed Sadr, political director for Europe and America in the Foreign Ministry, left at the invitation of the Soviet Union, an official Iranian statement said. Informed sources said that as well as seeking to improve bilateral relations, he would seek a reduction in Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq as a friendly gesture. Mr. Sadr's trip to Moscow is the first visit by a senior Iranian official since the Tehran authorities clamped down on Iran's Tudeh (Communist) Party 18 months ago, expelled a number of Soviet diplomats and executed eight Tudeh leaders accused of spying for the Soviet Union.

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## King cables good wishes to Pertini

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Italian President Sandro Pertini on the occasion of Italy's National Day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Italian president success in the leadership of his country and further prosperity and progress to the Italian people.

## Israeli wounded near Sidon

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was wounded Sunday by a roadside bomb that exploded when an Israeli army patrol passed near the South Lebanese town of Sarafand, south of Sidon, an Israeli army spokesman said. Israeli forces were searching the area, he added.

## Israeli politician beaten up

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli ultra-orthodox parliamentarian was recovering in hospital Sunday after being beaten by some 50 religious Jews who oppose his continuing leadership role in a political party, hospital officials said. Menachem Porush, a 68-year-old rabbi and leader of the Agudat Yisrael Party, was attacked in a Jerusalem synagogue Saturday night. The attack followed a newspaper report which said Mr. Porush had indicated he was unwilling to give up his seat in parliament in favour of an opposing faction in the party.

## Spaniards stage mass rally

MADRID (AP) — An estimated quarter of a million people paraded through the centre of Madrid Sunday demanding that Spain withdraw from NATO and scrap an agreement leasing four military bases to the United States. A coalition of peace and ecology groups and the Spanish Communist Party put the turnout at more than 500,000. Veteran observers of demonstrations in the Spanish capital agreed on the quarter of a million figure for the lively, good-humoured parade that wound its way from a working class neighbourhood to the tree-lined esplanade in front of the famed Prado Museum. Members of the ruling Socialist government did not participate in the parade although individual Socialist legislators marched.

## Chernenko meets Cypriot communists

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko met Friday with a delegation of Cypriot communists, the official news agency TASS reported Sunday. There was no explanation on why the announcement of the meeting was not made until Sunday. TASS said the Cypriot party delegation was led by Ezekias Papaioannou, the party general secretary, and included other top-ranking officials. TASS repeated the Soviet Union's opposition to the partitioning of Cyprus between Greek and Turkish Cypriot territories.

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## Iraq, saying two vessels hit in attack, vows to continue blockade of Kharg

# 'Exocet' claims Iran-bound ship

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Sunday two ships were hit in an attack by its warplanes near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal while Iran said its firemen were fighting a blaze aboard a Turkish oil tanker hit by a missile in the attack.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said two ships were struck in an attack by Iraqi warplanes but Gulf shipping officials could only confirm the hit on the 153,000-deadweight ton Buyuk Hun.

In Iran, a military official said the vessel was hit by an Exocet missile, apparently fired at long range from a French-built Super Etendard.

At least five of the low-flying fighter-bombers were delivered to the Iraqi air force late last year, the Iranian news agency IRNA said all crew members of the tanker were safely rescued by Iranian vessels, but the Turkish Foreign Ministry said in Ankara that three of the 39 crew were believed to be injured and in hospital on Kharg Island.

The Iranian news agency IRNA Sunday quoted an Iranian military official as saying the Turkish tanker appeared to have been hit by Exocet missiles, fired at long range from a French-built Super Etendard fighter plane.

IRNA said Iranian firemen were still fighting the fire on board.

The raid produced the first confirmed strike on a merchant ship in the Gulf since May 24, when the Liberian tanker Chemical Venture was hit apparently by Iranian planes.

The Buyuk Hun was the 10th tanker known to have been hit in the waterway since mid-April, when the 44-month-old war between Iran and Iraq started to spill over into the shipping lanes of the Gulf.

In Istanbul, a spokesman for the tanker's owners, Um Denizcilik Ticaret A.S., said the vessel had been on its way empty to Kharg to load a cargo of oil for Turkey. He had no information on the attack.

The last reported attack was last Wednesday, when Iraq said it had hit a large ship close to Kharg Island, but reports a tanker had been hit were later denied by the vessel's agents.

## Iran blames U.N.

Tehran reacted swiftly to Sunday's attack, suggesting a link with Iraq's resolution by the United Nations Security Council in New York condemning similar attacks by Iran.

An official statement released in the Iranian capital said that by failing to condemn Iraq as well, the U.N. resolution had given the Iraqi government official permission to continue its attacks.

## Iraq vows to continue siege

Quoting a military spokesman, Baghdad Radio said Sunday's air attack was in line with the Iraqi siege of oil terminal on Kharg and other Iranian ports on the Gulf.

"And thus our war planes continue their victorious strikes against ships that try to breach the siege and reach Iranian ports," the spokesman was quoted as saying.

The attack also re-affirmed the Iraqi air force's "high capability and decisive supremacy" over the Gulf, he said.

Shipping sources in Bahrain said earlier they had picked up a distress signal from an oil tanker after apparently being hit by missiles fired by unidentified jets, 80 kilometres south of Kharg.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in recent weeks threatened to destroy Kharg itself, telling a group of Kuwaiti journalists in Baghdad that his armed forces were to acquire new weapons capable of demolishing the island.

The Iranians have set what appears to be a pattern of retaliatory raids, hitting commercial vessels in the lower Gulf's neutral waters after Iraq attacks ships in the war zone.

Iran hit two Kuwaiti tankers far south of the war zone May 13 and May 14 and one Saudi Arabian tanker May 16.

The three attacks outside the area of military operations set in

motion Arab-wide and U.N. Security Council discussions and prompted speculation of possible U.S. military intervention to protect Gulf shipping.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been co-ordinating military defence arrangements, sending air reconnaissance sorties and seeking fresh weapons from the U.S.

President Ronald Reagan has sent 400 anti-aircraft Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia, along with a flying tanker that refuels jet-fighters in midair. Kuwait said it was seeking similar weapons from Washington.

Saudi and other Gulf officials welcomed the U.N. Security Council condemnation of attacks on Gulf shipping, but Iran rejected this, Iraq said it was hoping for a stronger resolution against Iranian attacks.

As a result of the Iraqi attacks, oil tanker traffic to Kharg has been down to a minimum, shipping company officials say.

Japan has suspended its oil imports from Iran, and more than 50 tankers were reported anchored near United Arab Emirates and Oman ports apparently not willing to head north.

## Japanese envoy in Iran

A senior Japanese official appeared to have made no headway Sunday with efforts to persuade Iran to stop attacking Iraq's oil exports if Iraq would do the same, Reuters quoted informed sources as saying.

They said Yoshio Hatano, director general of the Africa and Middle East department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, put the idea to Iran in talks in Tehran with Ari Ahani, director general for Asia Pacific affairs in the Iranian Foreign Ministry (See page 2).

The proposal was first mooted by Japan when Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati visited Tokyo last March.

But the sources said Iran gave no reply when Mr. Hatano repeated the suggestion and the impression was that Tehran had become less flexible.

Japan seeks to secure safe Gulf oil routes; Iran bought fighter planes, paper says; Saudi Arabia satisfied with U.N. resolution, page 2

## 'Senior Israeli officer struck commandos'

TEL AVIV (R) — A senior Israeli officer suspected of involvement in the killing of two Palestinian commandos after their capture struck them on the head with his pistol butt, political sources said Sunday.

The officer, a member of the general staff, was named as a suspect in the top secret part of an official investigation into the deaths of two of four commandos who hijacked an Israeli bus to the occupied Gaza Strip last April.

The report, parts of whose conclusions were published last week, said two commandos were killed when Israeli troops stormed the bus. The other two, captured alive, died from blows to the back of their heads from blunt instruments.

Israeli newspapers said Sunday the officer, whose name has been banned for publication by military censors, told the inquiry committee he "slapped" the commando twice to find out whether they had booby-trapped the bus. He then left the scene, he said.

The attorney-general has established a special team to probe the evidence against the officer and other security personnel named in the report and decide on legal steps against them.

The army commander of the southern region, Moshe Bar-Kochva, and an officer of the Shin Beth internal security service were "reprimanded" for negligence on the night of the hijack, Israel Radio said Friday.

## 2 suspects remanded

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli court on Sunday ordered two army officers of the military authorities in the occupied West Bank held until the end of their trial for alleged involvement in three car bombings of Palestinian mayors four years ago.

The court also lifted a ban on publishing the officers' names. They were identified in court and by their attorneys as Major Shlomo Leviatan, 33, of the Shilo settlement in the West Bank, and Captain Aharon Gila, 35, of Jerusalem.

The two have been charged with having had advance knowledge of a plot in 1980 to assassinate a Palestinian mayor in the occupied West Bank and of failing to prevent the attack.

Both were members of the Israeli military authorities in the West Bank at the time.

They are among 27 people who have been arrested in connection with carrying out a number of attacks against Palestinians in the West Bank over the past four years.

Maj. Leviatan and Capt. Gila were charged May 24 with helping the underground in one of their attacks, the car bombings of three West Bank mayors in June 1980.

The court said there "appears to be evidence" that Maj. Leviatan had some knowledge of the terror group's plans to place bombs in or "taking some form of illegal action" against the cars of Palestinian mayors Bassam Shakaa, Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Jawil.

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## Hikmat visits stranded ship at Aqaba, promises crew all help

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Taber Hikmat Sunday visited a Panamanian-registered cargo ship stranded at Aqaba and assured its captain and crew members that Jordao would do everything it could to put an end to their ordeal resulting from a maritime fraud.

The 11,000-ton deadweight Jowaski has been stranded at the port of Aqaba since last December when its operators apparently disappeared without paying the crew members' wages, the rental charges for its owners and the service charges for its appointed agents in Jordan, Amin Kawar and Sons, according to the ship's captain who approached the Jordan Times last week seeking help to find a solution to the 28 seamen's plight aboard the ship carrying jute from Bangladesh to Aqaba, Piraeus, Greece, and Tripoli, Libya.

The crew, consisting of 17 Pakistanis, six Bangladeshis and five Indians, had been living off contributions from humanitarian agencies and the Pakistani embassy in Amman and they have filed a case against the owners at the Amman Appeals Court, according



Taber Hikmat

to the captain.

The captain and the crew members briefed Mr. Hikmat on their living conditions aboard the ship and the minister requested the ship's agents to continue to supply them with all necessities until legal proceedings concerning the issue have been completed, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The Geneva-based owners of the

ship refused to take over the rights and liabilities of the ship after the operators abandoned it, and as a result the crewmen, who claim \$300,000 in outstanding wages, are living under inhuman conditions on board the ship, the captain said.

Mr. Hikmat also promised the crew that the Ministry of Transport will follow up the matter to put an end to their ordeal as soon as possible.

Speaking to Petra later Sunday, Mr. Hikmat said the Aqaba Port Authority would continue to offer the crew humanitarian aid.

The presence of the ship, anchored off Aqaba, obstructs the port's operations, Mr. Hikmat told Petra, especially that it has no lights at night.

The Jordanian authorities will now take appropriate measures to end the situation and to restore the rights of the crew, although the Aqaba authorities have nothing to do with the crisis, the minister told the news agency.

Legal wrangle ensues as operators disappear in Aqaba fraud case, page 3

## Thousands march in Beirut against Israeli occupation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Thousands of demonstrators chanting anti-Israeli and anti-American slogans marched through west Beirut Sunday at the start of week-long protests to demand Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Marching with a festive air to the beat of drums, crowds of youths, schoolchildren and boy scouts chanted "Arabs revolt against Israel" and "Down with America, guardia of Israel" along the two-kilometre route to the office of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Placards demanded "Freedom for the captives of Ansar," a reference to Israel's main southern prison camp that currently holds more than 400 people alleged to have resisted the two-year occupation.

The demonstration was the first held peacefully in Beirut in one year of civil war. A non-political peace march was called off last month when its gathering point was shelled, apparently by warring militias.

"Dealing with Israel is a sin," read banners waved by the demonstrators Sunday. "Why are the Arabs deaf to what is happening in the south," chanted the marchers.

The marchers also pledged support for guerrilla attacks against Israel's occupation army in southern Lebanon. One banner said, "Uniting in the struggle against Israel is the first step toward reuniting Lebanon."

The march marked the beginning of the "Week of South Lebanon," called for by religious leaders and politicians to mark the second anniversary of the June 6, 1982, Israeli invasion of Lebanon. A general strike to further stress the resistance to Israel was planned for Monday.

Prime Minister Karami's month-old government has made liberation of the south a top priority and Minister of State for South Lebanon Nabih Berri has called for a general strike in Beirut



Lebanese civilians stage a mass demonstration Sunday demanding an end to the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon. IAP wirephoto.

Monday and a "day of popular anger" in South Lebanon with roadblocks, mass rallies and strikes in defiance of Israeli occupation troops.

Israeli forces, who face daily guerrilla attacks in the south, were in full force Sunday with extra armoured units in Sidon, the main southern city, and roadblocks elsewhere.

Israeli warplanes were also reported overflying the region.

Mr. Karami has launched a diplomatic offensive against Israel,

asking the U.N. Security Council to demand permanent members, the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, to help stop occupation measures and inhuman practices towards civilians in the south.

"Israel out of the south, out of the Bekaa Valley," declared a large banner carried before Education and Labour Minister Selim Hoss, who headed Sunday's march with other leaders.

Shiite and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia banners flattered above unarmed contingents but Mr. Berri failed to attend, sending a delegation as his personal representative.

The cleric, Sheikh Ahmad Kabalan, told the demonstrators the march was a preparation for a mass march from Beirut "to liberate the south and the western Bekaa." He did not say when the march to the south would take place.

Israel seeks talks before Lebanon withdrawal, page 2

## SIGHT AND SOUND

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هبة من الأهل



# Kissinger warns of future Israel-Syria confrontation

TEL AVIV, Israel (AP)—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned on Saturday that if Israel and Syria do not enter negotiations there will eventually be renewed confrontation between them.

But the forecast that the process of Middle East peace negotiations would start again next year, after the Israeli general election in July and the U.S. presidential elections in November were over.

Mr. Kissinger was interviewed on Israel's English-language radio, on the 10th anniversary of the disengagement of forces agreement which he mediated between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights after the 1973 war.

His "shuttle diplomacy" also brought about the separation of forces between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai peninsula.

Dr. Kissinger said he thought

Heights had been "very strictly observed by both sides."

Dr. Kissinger said he believed Syrian policy was based on nationalism, and that Syria was not a "Soviet stooge." But he warned that Syrian flexibility in negotiation would be limited because of the large number of "contending forces" in the Syrian leadership and society.

He said he believed the peace process as a whole would be determined by the "relationship of forces between the radical Arabs and Israel—and the radical Arabs must never think they can win by military force," and also by the willingness of both "the moderate Arabs and Israel to take some modest initial steps" toward negotiation.

Referring to the failure to bring Jordan into direct negotiations,



Henry Kissinger

Dr. Kissinger said: "I don't think we can afford another misfire."

But he said Jordan was in a "very difficult position, and events in Beirut did not exactly inspire him with confidence. So I think it is reasonable (for Jordan) to wait and see" before making any commitments.

Dr. Kissinger also restated his opposition to the Palestine Liberation Organisation taking a direct part in peace negotiations.

## PLO chief to arrive in Amman June 7

AMMAN (J.T.)—Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat is due here on June 7, on a short visit to Jordan, according to press reports in Amman.

They said Mr. Arafat will meet with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who will be in Jordan in the course of a tour of the Middle East.

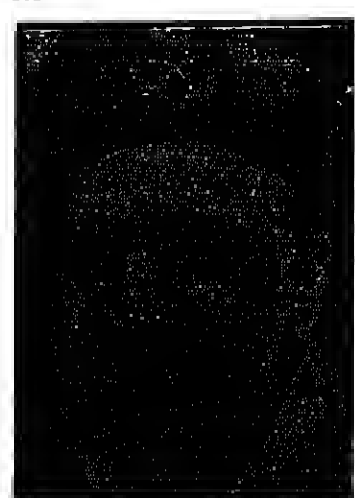
Also due in Amman later this week is Mr. Zuhdi Tarazi, PLO's representative at the United Nations to be present at the Arafat-Cuellar meeting, the reports said.

The U.N. Secretary General will be visiting Egypt, Syria and Lebanon in addition to Jordan.

Meanwhile, Mr. Arafat was quoted by the French News Agency (AFP) in Paris as saying that 90 per cent of resistance activity in southern Lebanon is being carried out with active participation from

the PLO fighters.

He said that the PLO fighters have taken part in 350 operations against the Israeli occupation forces.



Yasser Arafat

## Jordan to seek ILO help for W.Bank labourers

AMMAN (Petra)—Jordan, along with the Arab states, will seek help from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the Arab workers and labourers under Israeli occupation rule, Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber announced here Saturday.

Speaking shortly before his departure for Geneva to take part in the ILO's annual conference due to start on Wednesday, Dr. Abdul Jaber said that the ILO can organise vocational training programmes and offer aid to Arab unions in the occupied Arab regions.

"Jordan's views," he said, "will be contained in a report to the ILO conference."

The Jordanian delegation will seek to co-ordinate its stand and activities with the other Arab delegations attending the conference, with the aim of exposing Israeli illegal practices against Arab labourers in the occupied territories, the minister said.

He said the Jordan will hold contacts with ILO leaders to persuade the organisation to reconsider its decision to add Israel to the ILO's Asian working group.

"This is an unconstitutional decision and conflicts with the wishes of the ILO's member states, since the Israeli presence in the group is



Tayseer Abdul Jaber

bound to disrupt its activities," Dr. Abdul Jaber pointed out.

He said that the Jordanian delegation will seek to nominate Mr. Chaleb Barakat, Jordan's representative at the ILO office in Geneva to the post of the organisation's assistant director general, and will hold contacts aimed at promoting a technical co-operation agreement between Jordan and the ILO.

Before the start of the three week conference, the Arab group will hold a meeting Monday to discuss topics on the conference's agenda.

## Japan to secure safe Gulf oil passage

TEHRAN (R)—A senior Japanese government official has arrived in Tehran in a bid to secure safe passage for Gulf oil exports, informed sources said Sunday as a tanker was reported ablaze in the waterway after a missile attack.

Yoshio Hatano, director-general of the Africa and Middle East department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, arrived Saturday night for talks with officials of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and Economic Bureau.

The sources said he hoped to obtain Iran's agreement not to

attack Iraqi oil installations if Baghdad promises to halt strikes against Iranian oil exports.

Iraq said Sunday its planes had hit two large vessels southeast of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, and shipping sources in Bahrain reported a Turkish tanker ablaze about 50 miles south of Kharg after being hit by a missile.

Japan depends on the Gulf for 65 per cent of its oil needs of 3.5 million barrels per day (BPD) and has been Iran's major customer. It imported 400,000 BPD of Iranian oil last year and is contracted to

lift 200,000 BPD this year, the sources said.

By attacking vessels using Kharg, Iraq is trying to deprive Iran of oil revenues vital to its war effort, Iraq's own Gulf oil terminals were knocked out early in the 44-month-old war, and Iraqi oil is now being exported through a single pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean coast.

The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Tariq Aziz, visited Japan last month and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati was in Tokyo last March.

## Iran bought fighter planes, paper says

LONDON (R)—A British newspaper said Sunday Iran had bought Phantom fighter aircraft from South America with the intention of using them to escalate attacks on Gulf shipping.

Joining Middle Eastern diplomatic sources, the Sunday Telegraph said Iran bought "a number of Phantom fighter-bombers from South American sources to build up her attacks on Gulf shipping."

The planes had been delivered to Tehran in complete kits for assembly there, it said, but did not specify how many had been delivered or when they had arrived.

Iran had obtained them in "under-the-counter-deals" without approval of their U.S. manufacturers after scouring the unofficial arms markets of the West for the past two years, the paper said.

Despite considerable losses early in the 44-month-old Gulf war, the Iranian Air Force is estimated to have about 40 planes operational for an assault on shipping, it added.

Diplomatic sources in Baghdad said Saturday Iran had mobilised a 250,000-strong army for a southern offensive against Iraq on the eastern flank of the disputed Shatt Al Arab waterway.

## Israel seeks talks before Lebanon pullout

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)—Officials indicated Sunday that Israel would not withdraw its soldiers from South Lebanon before holding direct negotiations with the Lebanese government.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami was quoted by Beirut Radio as confirming Saturday that he had requested the closing of Israel's liaison office in the capital's suburb of Dbyeh.

Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator for Lebanon, briefed Israel's cabinet on Sunday and was quoted by a cabinet spokesman as saying no official request had been received to shut down the office which opened after Israel's invasion in June 1982.

"Lebanon has a greater interest in keeping the liaison office open, especially since Israel has pointed

out that the issue of South Lebanon can only be solved by direct negotiations between Israel and Lebanon," Mr. Lubrani was quoted by spokesman Michael Nir as telling the cabinet.

A senior official who spoke on condition he not be identified added that Israel has "stated it would not be willing to negotiate with Lebanon through any third party," including the United States or the United Nations. He said Israel was "insisting" on direct talks with President Amin Gemayel's government "for any arrangements in South Lebanon."

Asked whether Israel would keep its troops in South Lebanon until such negotiations were held, the official said: "That is the government's policy."

Gen. Ehud Barak, chief of Israeli army intelligence, briefed the

cabinet on the Gulf conflict between Iran and Iraq and said Israeli assessments showed there may be a "worsening" of the fighting in the near future.

## Bomb explodes near Israeli allies' position

SIDON (R)—A bomb exploded close to an Israeli-backed militia position on the southern outskirts of Sidon Sunday, eyewitnesses said.

The militiamen, members of the mainly Christian "South Lebanon army," sprayed the area with automatic weapons fire, sealed off roads and detained several people for interrogation, the eyewitnesses said.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>	<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b>
15:00 ..... 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World Today



## Legal wrangle ensues after operators disappear in Aqaba ship fraud case

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Although conflicting versions and clashing legal technicalities surround the dispute over a Panamanian-registered cargo ship anchored at the Port of Aqaba, all parties in the case unanimously agree on one thing — they all have been taken for a ride by the operators of the ship who disappeared before paying the rental charges to the owners of the ship, the wages of the captain and his 27-strong crew, and service charges for the vessel's appointed agents in Jordan.

Since the operators have disappeared, "I have only the ship-owners to sue in order to obtain the wages of my clients," Dr. Sam'aa Ksious, the lawyer appointed by the crew, told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Ksious said that, according to article 96/3 of the Jordanian maritime law, "the owners are fully responsible" for the crew's wages in this case.

However, he added, the Aqaba court ruled on April 24, that the owners were not responsible, because they had leased the ship to the operators. Tacaship, on a bareboat charter, and therefore the operators were responsible for paying the crew's wages.

After the court decision, Dr. Ksious took the case to the Amman Appeals Court where no

decision or verdict have been reached yet.

Dr. Ksious, who has filed another two cases against the operators, says he does not have much hope, for "there is no point in getting a verdict against a company that no more exists."

As far as the local agents are concerned, Dr. Ksious said that Amin Kassar and Sons were also victims of the operator's fraud.

"The agents have fulfilled their obligations towards the crew and the ship and supplied the necessities to the seamen," he added.

Dr. Ksious told the Jordan Times that, effective from Saturday, he has given up the case after consultations with the Bar Association, because of differences with the crew on certain matters. The case will be handled henceforth by the lawyer, Kamal Nasser.

According to Dr. Ksious, the verdict to be returned by the appeals court, will not be easy to reach as there are five different laws conflicting on the issue.

He cited the five laws as: The law of the country where the agreement was signed, in this case Bangladesh; the law applied in the signatories' country, Panamanian law, where the ship registered; Jordanian law, and the law agreed upon in the signed charter namely British law.

In the meantime, the cargo owners have also appointed two

lawyers here to protect their goods from being sold or auctioned.

The seamen, however, insist that, according to British law, they are entitled through the maritime lien, to sell the vessel and obtain their wages, which, they say, amounts to \$300,000.

Adeeb Habayeb, the lawyer for the owners, told the Jordan Times that "the owners have the right and lien on the ship and cargo. We also have the right to sell or auction the cargo on board," he said.

The crew "made a mistake" by filing a case against the owners, Mr. Habayeb said.

"They should have filed the case against the operators only, as the owners have leased the vessel on a bareboat charter and they (the owners) simply have nothing to do with anything else," the lawyer added.

"Nevertheless, it is a tragic situation for the crew," Mr. Habayeb said. He added that he had visited the ship and "witnessed the miserable conditions" under which the seamen were living.

Meanwhile, the captain and his 28-member crew continued to suffer destitution and uncertainty.

A spokesman for the Pakistan embassy here, told the Jordan Times that his embassy is providing the crew with what it could to help them in their case.

All else will depend upon the appeals court's decision regarding the ship," the spokesman added.

## Delivery of vessel increases national maritime fleet to 4

AQABA (J.T.) — A fourth cargo vessel has just joined Jordan's maritime fleet to transport phosphates and other national products. The name of the new ship is Hittin which was received at a special celebration held in Aqaba Saturday evening.

The 22,000-tonne ship, joins its sister cargo ship "Karamah," and two others "Min'ta" and "Bader", each of a capacity of 13,000 tonnes, according to Mr. Wasef Azar, chairman of the board of directors of the Jordan Maritime Company (JMC) which owns and operates the fleet.

He said that the four cargo ships are being employed to strengthen Jordan's economy by transporting national products to foreign countries.

Min'ta and Bader are being used on the Western Europe-Aqaba Gulf routes and the Hittin, along with the Karamah, will transport Jordanian phosphates to other countries, Mr. Azar said.

Nearly one third of the ships' crew and staff are Jordanians, and more people are at present being trained abroad to man the four cargo ships, Mr. Azar explained.

The inauguration ceremony, which followed the arrival of the ship at the port, was attended by Transport Minister Taher Hikmat and other officials.

Mr. Azar said in a statement later that the employment of the new vessel will be in line with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Dheidat's recent directives that stressed the need to transport Jordanian products by national cargo ships.

## Hikmat visits Ports Corporation for talks

AQABA (Petra) — Transport Minister Taher Hikmat Sunday paid a visit to the Ports Corporation and met its Director Radi 'Atatman who briefed the minister on the work at the Port of Aqaba.

The minister also inspected a housing project under construction for employees of the

Port Corporation and was briefed on the progress of work.

Later, he held a meeting with the director of a local company in charge of organising overland transport, and discussed with him topics pertaining to the loading and unloading of ships at the port and the prospect of increasing the loading of phosphates for export.

## Military court imprisons five for hashish offences

AMMAN (Petra) — Five Jordanians have been given prison terms and fined by the military court for possessing and trafficking in hashish.

Mahmoud Shihateh, Mohammad Hamdan Ibrahim Khalil, Mohammad Khateeb and Ahmad Issa will go to prison for

six months and pay JD 50 each for possessing hashish.

Also Mnasaa Sabar will go to prison for 15 years and pay JD 5,000 for trafficking in the drug.

The military court also ordered 67 Jordanian merchants to pay a JD 30 fine for violating Ministry of Supply regulations.

## Health supervisors course opens at hospital campus

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni opened at the University of Jordan Hospital Sunday a refresher course for public health supervisors in the Amman, Balqa and Karak Governorates.

The supervisors are employed by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the Amman Municipality as well as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Dr. Ajlouni delivered a speech in which he urged participants to intensify their efforts to serve the public.

Participants in the four-day course will hear lectures aimed at improving their skills and efficiency.

Dr. Ajlouni paid a visit Sunday to the Madaba government hospital and met its officials and staff whom he urged to intensify their efforts to offer better services to the country's citizens.

## Agricultural marketing organisation wound up

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) ceased to function on May 15 and its activities have been taken over by the newly formed Jordanian Company for Processing and Marketing Agricultural Products, according to Mr. Mazen Abdul 'Jader, director of the new defunct organisation.

The AMO has this year granted JD 600,000 in loans to farmers and the loans were used to finance the purchase of tomato seeds and farm implements, Mr. Abdul 'Jader said in a statement quoted by Sawt Al Shaab newspaper Sunday.

It said that the AMO board will hold a meeting soon to decide on the fate of the organisation, but most probably the AMO will be dissolved or affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture.

## IDB to back eleven new industrial ventures

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) board of directors has granted loans totalling JD 1,550,000 to 11 industrial businesses in the country.

The loans will finance the manufacture of: Primary materials for paint; crates for vegetables and fruit; fruit juice; biscuits; plastic products; toys; kitchen utensils;

and materials used by vets and farmers.

The total income expected from these projects with first year of production will amount to JD 1,510,000 and the projects will create an extra 87 jobs.

The bank has granted 37 loans totalling JD 3,450,000 to various industrial firms since the beginning of this year.

## Ban on political parties to remain, says Arar

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar said in an interview published here Sunday that the government has no intention of lifting a ban on the formation of political parties in Jordan because of past unhappy experiences with parties that used to serve as an extension of political groupings operating abroad.

He told Al Dustour Arabic daily that Jordan had had a very bitter experience with political parties and the Jordanian people will not accept any form of political party that has affiliations with external powers.

"Any chances for political groups in the future will be given to those that emanate from the country's heritage and that have a profound belief in the country's constitution both in letter and in spirit and which give their total allegiance to the country's leadership," Mr. Arar said.

He added that foreign broadcast can no longer brainwash the Jordanian people who only welcome solutions to their problems and accept ideas for developing the country and safeguarding its constitution, laws and national unity under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

Asked about the number of political prisoners in Jordan following the recent release of 46 detainees, Mr. Arar said that at present a certain number of people are in detention for questioning.

Once the interrogation is over, they will either be referred to court for trial or released if deemed innocent, the minister said.

However, he said, there are a number of people who serve prison sentences after being found guilty of crimes or other offences.

"In Jordan, unlike in other states around us, we complete the investigation as soon as possible and decide on whether the case should be referred to court," the minister pointed out.

"When a person is detained, the minister added, his family or relatives are informed and when he is referred to court for trial he has the right to hire a lawyer for his defence. On the whole, we have nothing to be ashamed of as our system is sound and our procedures are conducted in the

open," he added.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and other human rights committees can testify to the soundness of our procedures and our humanitarian attitude," Mr. Arar said.

### Relations with Syria

On Jordan's differences with Syria, the minister said that these are old differences based on Syria's abuse of its relations with Iraq which followed the uncovering of a conspiracy against the government in Baghdad.

That conspiracy, he said, was followed by attempts on the part of Syria to tamper with Jordan's national security and people, and there were attempts on the lives of officials of this country accompanied by a mass media campaign directed against Jordan.

At present, this campaign has eased and, for the sake of maintaining Arab solidarity, Jordan for its part has toned down its campaign against Syria too, the minister pointed out.

At present, the most serious obstacle blocking good relations between Jordan and Syria is Damascus's stand vis-a-vis the Gulf war and differences in both countries' opinions on the war, the minister said.

Jordan, he added, believes that Iraq is waging a heroic battle for the defence of the whole Arab Nation and believes that Syria's ban on Iraqi oil passing through its territory causes great damage to the Iraqi people's interests at this particular time and constitutes a flagrant violation of the Arab defence pact and Arab League charter.

Once this obstacle is removed, the major obstruction in Jordan's relations with Syria will have been eliminated, the minister said.

Commenting on a recent statement by the Syrian information



Suleiman Arar

minister on Jordan's foreign policies in which he described Jordan's policy as following the pattern drawn up by the United States, Mr. Arar said that he has no comment to make but will leave the answer to the Arab people who can see and witness and hear developments on the Arab arena.

### Bridge restrictions

In answer to questions about measures adopted for travel across the bridges to the West Bank and the conscription law, the minister said that the procedures going on at the bridges are satisfactory. As to West Bank citizens, they are exempted from conscription as long as they live in the West Bank, he said. West Bank citizens living in the East Bank are included in the conscription law.

Referring to the facilities offered to the passage of West Bank vegetables and fruits to the East Bank, the minister said that there have been arrangements for the passage of West Bank products since the 1967 occupation. But of late, a new programme has been introduced to limit the volume of products going across the bridges and dates for their entry into the East Bank with the purpose of preventing any Israeli products from entering here, the minister explained.

Answering a question about reduction of Kuwaiti financial aid to Jordan, the minister said that this reduction will undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the country's financial position, since Jordanian development projects which have been drawn up with such aid in mind.

## Authorities close 15 taxi offices

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Traffic Department has closed down 15 taxi offices for violating regulations related to the ownership of such offices.

The owners of these offices have been accused of selling at least one of more of the cars which were registered under their names when they first opened.

According to the law, a person has to register at least five cars under his name before he can successfully apply for a licence to operate a taxi office.

The law also forbids the selling

of any of the minimum of five cars once the licence has been obtained.

The owners of the 15 offices had sold at least one and some all five of the registered cars.

The closures, however, did not badly affect the taxi-drivers working at these offices because the Traffic Department gave them permission to resume their work.

Some chose to drive about looking for customers while some drivers continued operating by using a friend or neighbour's shop as a temporary base for their operations.

Their regular clients were then informed about the "new" tel-

ephone number at which the taxi-drivers could be reached.

Many taxi drivers who were contacted by the Jordan Times feel bitter about the whole thing and believe that "the owners could have avoided the closure if they had acted promptly."

"They knew about the law but did not move to buy back the cars they had sold," one of the drivers who used to work from one of the offices now shut said.

The Jordan Times has learnt, however, that most owners of these offices are in the process of buying back "their cars" in order to be able to reopen their businesses.



Her Majesty Queen Noor presents the diploma to one of the graduates from the Arab Community College to Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

## Queen graduates college students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Saturday evening attended a graduation ceremony for the second batch of students from the Arab Community College in Amman.

Also attending the graduation ceremony were Minister of Education Hikmat Al Sakeit, the college's chairman of the board of trustees, Thouqan Al Hindawi,

and board members. Mr. Hindawi welcomed the Queen in a speech and outlined the stages of the establishment and the development of the college and its objectives.

Two of the graduates made speeches on the occasion and later Queen Noor distributed diplomas to the 1,941 graduates who have completed courses in technical

drawing, computer science, paramedicine, business administration, banking, accountancy, journalism, library science and teaching.

The Queen also presented prizes to those excelling in their work.

The ceremony, held at Al Hussein Youth City stadium, was attended by nearly 10,000 people.

## Benefits boost for workers in Saudi

AMMAN (J.T.) — At least 140,000 Jordanian workers are employed in Saudi Arabia at present and the Labour Ministry in Amman is striving to improve their conditions in every possible way, according to Mr. Abdul Majid Al Sarayreh, labour attaché at the Jordanian embassy in Jeddah.

He said in an interview with Al Ra'i Arab daily newspaper that the embassy in Jeddah plans to establish a culture club for workers employed in Saudi Arabia, as well as offering them the opportunity to take advantage of social security benefits.

Out of a total of 305,000 Jordanians employed abroad, mostly in Gulf States, 140,000 are living in Saudi Arabia where they earn much higher wages than they would do in Jordan, Mr. Sarayreh said.

But, he added, the Labour Ministry has recently taken steps to curb the emigration of Jordanian workers as they are needed to work on development projects in Jordan.

In addition to including them in the social security system, the workers are being offered vocational training courses to improve their employment potential, Mr. Sarayreh said.

He said that the embassy in

Jeddah regularly visits these workers and keeps close contact with organisations and companies employing them with the view to ensuring that they receive the best possible wages and benefits that can be offered.

### New teaching contracts

The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Education will shortly sign contracts with 2,285 Jordanian teachers to work at its schools in Saudi Arabia, according to Mr. Sa'oud Al Darwish, the cultural attaché at the Saudi embassy in Amman.

## Heavy industries discussed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day seminar on heavy industry in Jordan was held recently and organised by the Association of Jordanian Economists.

Participating in the seminar were Hashem Dabbas, president of the government audit bureau, as the seminar co-ordinator; Fahed Fanek, Al Ra'i and Jordan Times columnist, and Jamil Barakat a Jordanian businessman.

Also attending were economists and industrialists.

During the seminar, Mr. Fanek focussed on the large-scale heavy industries with emphasis on pot-

ash, fertilisers and the southern cement factory, which are currently subject to great public debate.

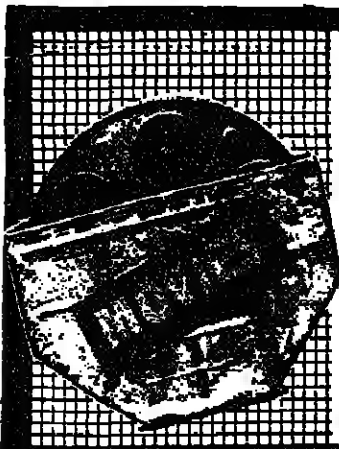
Mr. Fanek highlighted the importance of heavy industrial projects because of their strategic importance, the government's involvement either in ownership, regulation or supervision and the projects as long-term investment.

Mr. Fanek asserted that the big projects could not be properly judged by the income statements for 1983, simply because the losses were projected in the feasibility studies.

He was quoted by Al Dustour newspaper as saying that the teachers required for employment are those with university degrees, or holders of teacher training college diplomas.

These teachers can be employed through the Ministry of Education which normally draws up lists of teachers wishing to be seconded to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Darwish said.

The Saudi education office has over the past year interviewed and recruited several Jordanian engineers, technicians and paramedics to work in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Darwish added.



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# Jordan Times

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## Education for all

AMONG the very important issues that many Jordanian citizens are concerned with, and which have been discussed so often by the local press and in everyday conversations, is the status of private schools in the country. Recent surveys conducted on these schools have revealed that in Amman alone private schools give education to 35,000 students with pay fees ranging from JD 150 to JD 500 annually, nearly JD 9 million altogether.

It goes without saying that most of us do appreciate the work of private schools in Jordan, for the service they offer to the young generation and for helping the Ministry of Education carry out its vital responsibilities. But we wonder why the ministry has so far failed to come up with a defined system that can, for one thing, fix the schools' annual fees; and why there isn't a system by which a private school is classified and its charges and fees fixed accordingly. Why should the ministry interfere in the private schools' educational syllabuses in accordance with Education Law No. 16 of 1964 and also impose educational supervision, and plan and control the employment of teachers, while other aspects pertaining to these schools are neglected?

If the ministry's role is restricted to these affairs only, why isn't there another public department or office to take charge of supervising the fixing of school fees, the prices of books, uniforms, bus fares, canteen food offered to the children, health affairs at private schools, and so on? Why can't anything be done to combat the rising cost of tuition at these schools which range between 20 and 50 per cent every year?

These issues are on the mind of a large sector of the public whose children go to private schools in Jordan, as well as others. We believe that it is not impossible for the Ministry of Education to introduce amendments in the 1964 law to allow itself more powers to impose its control and supervision on school fees. That same law provides that every school should appoint a physician to supervise the general health conditions of the children and this is being respected by the private schools.

Why, then, can't the ministry have more powers and more authority on other matters which are of grave concern not only to the parents, who pay the bill, but also to the country as a whole?

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Iran tries divisionist game

IT SEEMS that the Iranian regime is trying to apply the "carrot and stick" game in order to draw a wedge between Iraq and its sister Arab states in the Gulf. Iran's parliament speaker has been quoted as saying that Tehran might be willing to negotiate over defusing tension in the Gulf and prevent a disaster. But at the same time reports speak of half a million Iranian troops being massed along the border with Iraq in preparation for a new offensive against the Arab country.

It is obvious that Iran is not sincere in its seeming concern over security in the Gulf, and the recent statement is some kind of a trick which the Iranian rulers hope will lead the Arab Gulf states to pressuring Iraq to succumb to Iran's demands. This is a covert tactic designed to destroy solidarity between the Arab states and Iraq. The Iranians are massing troops and intend to launch a new offensive which Iraq has pledged to crush as it did to former ones. The Iranians are wrong to believe that they might force Arab states to withdraw their aid and support for Iraq with such cheap tricks. They should realise that tension can be defused only through negotiations and putting an end to all forms of hostilities.

Once the war is over, there will be no chance for superpowers to intervene and the Gulf region will live in peace. The Iranians must realise that the Iraqis are well-prepared for any eventuality and the Iranian regime will pay a dear price if they launch their attack.

### Al Dustour: Unpatriotic position

LEBANESE SECESSIONIST rightists groups Saturday issued a statement broadcast on their radio claiming that Lebanon is not an Arab country and calling for severing links with Arab states. The statement coincided with calls by Lebanese religious and political leaders for an end to Israel's occupation and acts of aggression in Lebanon. The Lebanese leaders called for unity among their countrymen and solidarity among the people to secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and safeguard the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

In contrast, the separatist groups called in their broadcast for the establishment of a Lebanese-Israeli ties and secession from the Arab World.

The secessionist groups in Lebanon had in the past issued statements which express their narrow-mindedness and their unpatriotic designs, yet this latest statement reflects most clearly their true nature and criminal objectives. They issued the statement at a time when the new prime minister is striving to keep the country together and trying to win a vote of confidence at parliament to ensure powers with which he can carry out reforms and build the country again.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Gulf states on alert

FOLLOWING THE U.N. Security Council Resolution on the situation in the Gulf, we advise the Gulf states not to forget making arrangements for their security amidst their joy over that resolution. They must realise that the Iranian enemy plans to expand the war and destroy their economies in order to force them to stop helping Iraq in its war with Iran.

The U.N. Security Council resolution does not constitute a solution to the Gulf war nor can it bring peace to the region. As long as the Iranians are intent on pursuing their goals in the region, the Gulf states must not ignore security arrangements and defensive measures against the aggressors.

It is true that world nations are concerned over the situation and they do not want to see that oil supplies are cut, but this does not mean that Gulf states can rest assured that the fire will not reach them.

Iraq, which has failed to achieve any of its objectives might sooner or later try to involve Gulf states in the war, and might launch attacks aimed at destroying their economies. The Gulf states must rely on themselves in repelling the Iranian aggression and the other Arab states must extend a helping hand to assist them.

# Bangladesh: Opposition determined on free elections

By Ataur Rahman

BANGLADESH'S PRESENT military ruler Lt.-Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who seized power in a bloodless coup in March 1982 — the fifth in a series of armed takeovers since the birth of the nation through a war of liberation in 1971 — faces a tough challenge from his powerful political adversaries who have long been agitating for the return of civilian administration.

Although the poise and bite of Gen. Ershad's military rule has faded considerably during the last 26 months, the fact remains the country is still run by people in uniform, the continuation of which is being increasingly protested by the opposition political parties of all shades.

After a series of unsuccessful parley in April with the mainstream opposition led by Sheikh Hasina Wajed, daughter of country's founding father Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Begum Khaleda Zia, widow of slain President Ziaur Rahman, the military ruler's speech has "disappointed the people" and was "contrary to their expectations". The seven-party alliance which is the second big political grouping after 15-

party alliance said Ershad's proposal cannot be acceptable to the people for it failed to reflect the wishes of the people. Gen. Ershad in his nationwide broadcast made it clear that martial law cannot be lifted now, reasoning that its withdrawal would create constitutional vacuum in the country. He however assured that martial law will be fully withdrawn once the elected parliament sits into session. But his adversaries are not satisfied with his plans and programmes. As in the past, the two major alliances for the recent speech of Gen. Ershad reiterated their earlier stand that they will not participate in parliamentary election under martial law.

In a veiled threat to the opposition, the general in his half an hour address asked his adversaries not to push him beyond "patience and tolerance" which he said had a limit. He mentioned that he made a number of concessions including holding of parliamentary elections first and added that it was now time for the opposition to respond to

the offer and show its readiness to the process of transfer of power.

The fundamental differences that showed up during Gen. Ershad's talks with opposition last month was on the form of government. Majority of the opposition parties, including the Islamists who are outside the alliances, favoured parliamentary form of government, while the military ruler insisted on a presidential form as provided by the constitution, which he suspended after taking over. When Bangladesh was born after a struggle against Pakistan, it framed a constitution in 1972 envisaging the Westminster type of government. But at a later stage, the assassinated President Sheikh Mujib amended it to be suitable for running one-party presidential form of government under his leadership. Sometimes after President Mujib's killing, when the government of President Maj.-Gen. Ziaur Rahman came to power, he revived multi-party system, but under presidential form.

Although the seven-party

alliance led by Khaleda Zia earlier demanded revival of the suspended constitution of the multi-party presidential form of government, but now they also with the 15-party alliance maintain that question of constitution will be decided by the elected parliament and not by any individual party or group.

Meanwhile a political party named Janodal (People's Party) has been floated with Gen. Ershad's blessing and support to back him in his political programme. The Janodal has extended its total support to Gen. Ershad's proposed election and said the party will field candidates to all the constituencies. Gen. Ershad's wife Roushan is very much in the news these days, as she is increasingly seen attending political rallies and addressing social gatherings.

The agitation against Ershad, which was spearheaded by the students of Dhaka University in February last year to protest against the education policy announced by the military government, got momentum as the months rolled by with greater number of people

from various walks joining in to demand an end to military rule. For the last two-three months, the military government has been facing a series of strikes by various group including labour, who waged a successful 24-hour strike last month throughout the country. A similar strike for a double duration which has been planned by country's major trade unions jointly, will take place next week.

What will happen in Bangladesh in the coming months is anybody's guess, for nothing could be predicted for sure. As for now one thing is clear, the main opposition will continue to agitate for what they say "return of true civilian rule" in the country. Whether President Ershad will amend his election announcement or stick to it depends to a large extent upon the strength the opposition can show in the coming weeks.

The writer is a journalist and political analyst based in Dhaka. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.



## Unexpected election visit by Shultz to Nicaragua midwifed by Mexico

By George Gedda  
 Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With Mexico once again playing the role of matchmaker, the United States and Nicaragua have agreed to try to work out their differences through dialogue, but U.S. officials say an early agreement between the two sides is unlikely.

The surprise trip by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Managua on Friday night had its origins in the visit here two weeks ago by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Shortly before Mr. De la Madrid's visit, the prospects for a diplomatic overture seemed remote as President Reagan, in a televised speech on Central America, accused Nicaragua of what he termed engaging in a "reign of terror" against its people.

It was a hard-line speech, even by Reagan's standards, but he nonetheless was receptive a week later when Mr. De la Madrid suggested that he open a dialogue with the Sandinistas.

The administration sounded out Sandinista authorities on the possibility of a Shultz visit to Managua after the inauguration Friday of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duane. Nicaragua quickly agreed.

U.S. officials, speaking privately, said the administration went to extraordinary lengths to keep Mr. Shultz's plans secret. Only eight State Department officials had been apprised of the initiative before Friday, they said.

The main reason for the secrecy was that Washington did not want to upstage the Duarte inauguration, which was viewed here as a major event in El Salvador's democratic development.

Reporters accompanying Mr. Shultz to El Salvador were not told of the change in plans until less than an hour before take-off from San Salvador.

Mr. De la Madrid's mediation is consistent with Mexico's longstanding view that U.S.-Nicaraguan tensions can be eased through direct talks.

The administration has been reluctant to go along with that advice, partly because it believes the only appropriate forum for dealing with such issues is the Contadora peace process, consisting of the five Central American countries and four outside mediators, including Mexico.

U.S. officials said any results of the U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue will be passed on to the Contadora mediators.

But they said the distrust between the two sides is too deep to overcome, at least over the short term.

Nicaragua appears convinced that Washington wants to destroy its revolution, while many State Department officials believe the Sandinistas' long-term goal is the establishment of a Marxist-led Central America dominated by Nicaragua.

Nonetheless, the two sides have

agreed to talk over their differences. One possible motive for the U.S. initiative relates to election-year politics.

Mr. Reagan's support for anti-government rebels in Nicaragua is highly controversial, and his political strategists may feel some of his critics will be placated by a show of willingness to talk to the Sandinistas.

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## Genscher rests before 1987 general elections

By Douglas Hamilton  
 Reuters

BONN — Veteran West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has told the Free Democratic Party (FDP) he has led for the past 10 years that it must find a new leader for the next general election in 1987.

The FDP chairman, whose shrinking Liberal Party has held the balance of power for 15 years, made the announcement in a television interview Sunday, less than a week before the FDP's national congress.

Mr. Genscher, 57, and in his 10th year as foreign minister, told the interviewer he would seek re-election as party leader at party congress in Muenster. But, asked if he would take the FDP into the 1987 election, he replied:

"My opinion is that a younger person should do this."

"Were it a matter of purely personal considerations, then in view of my work as foreign minister, I would certainly no longer be party leader today," Mr. Genscher said. Diplomatic sources said that, considering a recent rebellion in FDP ranks and open questioning of Mr. Genscher's leadership, they were not surprised by the announcement.

The FDP, junior partner in the centre-right coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, has no obvious successor to Mr. Genscher.

According to one diplomat, "If an election were held today, the FDP would be wiped off the face of the earth."

Mr. Genscher led his party out of a coalition with the Social Democrats (SPD), in 1982, forcing former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to hand over office to Mr.

Kohl. Last March's general election ratified the change of government but the FDP saw its vote shrink markedly and poor showings in regional ballots and opinion polls continue.

One recent report said current polls give the FDP only three per cent support — two per cent less than it would need to retain federal party status.

The most frequently mentioned potential successor to Mr. Genscher is Juergen Morlok, a 38-year-old deputy FDP chairman from the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

In a newspaper interview Monday, Mr. Morlok said he did not expect any signal from the Muenster congress on what the party wants as a new leadership team.

Asked if he saw himself as party leader, he replied:

Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, a member of the FDP praesidium, who has been charged with corruption in the "Slick affair" political bribery scandal and, facing a possible trial in the near future, is in no position to lead the party.

A spokesman for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats meanwhile said Mr. Genscher's decision posed no dangers for the coalition and he added that it came at the right time.

Mr. Kohl's coalition suffered one of its biggest setbacks in 20 months in power two weeks ago when the FDP mutinied against Mr. Genscher, refusing the backing he had promised Mr. Kohl for plans to grant an amnesty for businessmen and politicians who illegally evaded tax on political contributions.

## LETTERS

### Unfounded allegations

To the Editor:

THE ARTICLE by Franz Schurmann published in the column entitled "View From America" on the question of human rights in Turkey (Jordan Times, Saturday, June 1, 1984), carries unfounded allegations and draws unjust parallels, and does not even care to mention that parliamentary democracy has been resumed in Turkey and a civilian government was formed following the free elections of November 1983. I thought the following facts would help give the real picture on the situation in Turkey.

Before September 1980, in Turkey, an average of 20 people were killed daily by terrorists determined to undermine the stability and the integrity of the country. At that time there was little interest in foreign circles about the human rights of those innocent people killed. The Turkish Armed Forces have been obliged to intervene to prevent civil war. In the years between 1976 and 1980, 5241 persons were killed by terrorists and 14152 persons maimed and wounded. After September 1980, 900,000 illegal arms were seized. Of course, perpetrators of the acts of murder, assault, bombing and robbery have been caught and brought to justice. However, during these three years of military rule, no arbitrary action was taken and normal tribunals continued to function.

The Turkish Armed Forces fulfilled their promise to restore democracy in the country. A new constitution was adopted in November 1982 in a referendum by a 92 per cent majority of participant votes. The President of the Republic Kenan Evren was elected in the same referendum. Finally, the government of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal was formed as a result of free elections, in which the Motherland Party received a convenient majority. Following these very positive developments, Turkish parliamentarians took their seats in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in May 1984. Moreover, a commission representing the Assembly was allowed to visit Turkish prisons and meet persons alleged to be dead by some European institutions. Sensitive to such allegations, the Turkish government also created a commission to investigate the situation in the prisons. Results of the investigation proved again that there has never been systematic torture and that those responsible for few cases have been sentenced for their crimes.

Yaman Verel,  
 Press officer,  
 Turkish Embassy,  
 Amman.



# Britain's first Caribbean colony saw heated Anglo-French rows

By Joy Aschenbach

WASHINGTON — If something is said about St. Kitts, the same probably goes for Nevis. In a number of ways, the two are inseparable.

Columbus discovered them together on his second voyage in 1493, lying barely two miles apart in the Caribbean Sea. Britain linked them together for convenience for most of their years as colonies.

Now these two tiny islands are independent and have jointly become the world's 168th country, officially the Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis.

St. Christopher, better known by its nickname St. Kitts, was Britain's first Caribbean colony, settled in 1623 and called the mother island of the West Indies. Its Brimstone Hill, with a colossal stone fortress, was often referred to as "Gibraltar of the West Indies."

## Separation still possible

Smaller Nevis, queen of the Caribbees in the 18th century, is the birthplace of American statesman Alexander Hamilton and the marriage place of British Admiral Horatio Nelson, a captain at the time.

Despite the fact that St. Kitts and Nevis have shared everything from money to a flag, their independence could lead to a separation in the future. Less than half the size of St. Kitts, Nevis had a provision inserted in the new constitution that gives it the right to secede at any time. "But that's not likely to happen," a British official said, predicting that the pair would stay together.

Anguilla, a longtime third

member of the island group, unilaterally broke away from St. Kitts in 1967 when Britain changed the status of the three from colonies to self-governing "associated states" of the United Kingdom. In the turmoil that followed, Britain dispatched more than 300 paratroopers and police to Anguilla to suppress the insurrection in a landing that the media dubbed the "Bay of Pigs."

In the end, Anguilla "opted" to become a colony again, separate from the other two and completely dependent on the Crown. It continues as a full colony today along with several other Caribbean islands, such as the Caymans and British Virgin Islands. In choosing nationhood, St. Kitts and Nevis is the first new country since its island neighbours, Antigua and Barbuda, were granted joint independence from Britain in 1981.

Together on a map, St. Kitts and Nevis look like an exclamation point on the eastern edge of the Caribbean; the Atlantic Ocean washes their other shores. Situated about 200 miles southeast of Puerto Rico, they are both steep volcanic chunks that rise to heights of more than 3,500 feet in the middle, edged with flat coastal fields green with sugar cane, their chief crop since colonial times.

## A French first too

St. Kitts, with a population today of about 36,000, was not only Britain's first Caribbean colony, but also France's. A few years after Capt. Thomas Warner, his family and fellow adventurers stepped ashore to establish a tobacco colony, the French arrived. Jointly occupied by enemies, the 68-square-mile island was a frequent

battleground in the 17th and 18th centuries.

In one of the few times the British and French joined forces, early in their colonisation, they massacred about 2,000 Caribs at a site now known as Bloody Point.

At Brimstone Hill in 1782, outnumbered British troops withstood a siege of the fort by 6,000 French soldiers for a month before they surrendered. But a subsequent British naval victory near the island of Dominica turned the tide, and France lost St. Kitts to Britain for good in the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

Before Britain ended her slave trade in 1834, St. Kitts, with its large sugar plantations, was one of the most prosperous agricultural islands in the Caribbean.

Nevis too shares this history of British-French fighting and agricultural serfdom. It was first settled by English planters who sailed over from St. Kitts in 1628. Capt. John Smith stopped by Nevis on his way to Virginia in 1607 "to wood, and water and refresh my men."

But Nevis, which today has only about 9,000 people, is best known historically as the place where Scotsman James Hamilton and islander Rachel Laven's son Alexander was born on Jan. 11, 1755, and where British naval officer Horatio Nelson wooed and wed the widow Frances Nesbit in 1787. Neither Hamilton nor Nelson became famous in Nevis.

## Peaceful havens now

Hamilton went on to North America to become a Revolutionary War leader, principal author of The Federalist, and the first secretary of the U.S. Treasury. Nelson, who later ranked as



A silent British cannon, its royal crest reflecting the Caribbean light, seems ready to fire once more, should the French try to return to St. Kitts. Here, on Brimstone Hill, outnumbered British defenders held off 6,000 French troops for a month in 1782.

then surrendered. The British eventually regained the island after a naval victory. Rich green fields of cane beyond the rampart show why St. Kitts and its partner island, Nevis, were prizes of empire (National Geographic photo).

one of history's greatest naval commanders, went through some bleak times as captain of H.M.S. Boreas operating out of Nevis. He seized four U.S. cargo ships and found himself the centre of international litigation.

Far from the focus of world affairs today, St. Kitts and Nevis make headlines mostly in the travel pages as "Old-Fashioned ... Unspoiled ... Peaceful ... Quiet."

The news is that they are some of the few such island paradises left in the Caribbean, and no one knows for sure how long that will last. — National Geographic feature.

# Digital watches give Japan lead in flat-screen market

By Catherine Arnst  
Reuter

BOSTON — Digital watches have given Japan a head start in a race to exploit a booming market for flat screen personal computers, but U.S. companies are racing to catch up.

Flat screens can reduce the weight of briefcase computers — expected to be the fastest-growing sector of the personal computer market — to four to eight pounds from 25 to 30 pounds for conventional portable models.

Seiko, the giant Japanese electronics company, recently showed how far flat screens had advanced when it unveiled the first pocket-sized flat colour television. With a screen two inches (51 mm) wide, the TV is just 1 1/4 inches (32 mm) thick.

Although a price tag of more than \$500 is expected to limit consumer enthusiasm when the set is offered in the United States in the autumn, black and white flat screens are already in demand for everything from car dashboards to computers.

A recent study by consultants Arthur D. Little estimated that the market for flat screens would soar to \$1.5 billion by 1987 and nearly five billion by 1992 from just \$5.6 million in 1982.

Conventional portable computers use the heavier Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) found in most desktop computers.

Most flat screens use a Liquid

Crystal Display (LCD) system which produces an image by arranging liquid crystal molecules to produce a reflection. Low power consumption makes LCD screens ideal for portable computers, but the huge number of transistors needed to create an image makes a large screen very expensive.

The largest LCD screen now available on a briefcase computer is a 16-line display panel used with the recently announced Hewlett-Packard HP110.

Ken Lim, a consultant with Datquest, said Apple Computers was expected to announce a 24-line LCD display for its IIC portable this autumn. But the screen will cost \$600 compared with \$125 for a CRT display of the same size.

The most promising alternative to LCD panels are Electroluminescence (EL) screens which, while using more power than LCD's because they emit rather than reflect light, are lightweight and produce even clearer images than a CRT.

Sharp Electronics of Japan is the only commercial distributor of EL screens at the moment, and only one product uses them — Grid Systems' Compass portable computer.

The 10-pound Compass has a six-inch diagonal EL screen with a wholesale price of \$600, even more expensive than an LCD display. The entire Compass system costs a hefty \$6,000.

The cost of manufacturing EL screens is expected to fall steadily, however, and a study by Frost and Sullivan predicts they could win up to 16 per cent of the screen market by 1992.

Hewlett-Packard is expected to offer a portable 10-inch diagonal EL screen computer made by Lohja Corp of Finland this autumn.

Planar Systems, a spin-off of Tektronix and the first U.S. maker of EL screen has said it will be able to produce 20,000 to 25,000 screens a year by the end of 1984.

A more distant candidate for a share of the flat panel display market is gas plasma screens, which use neon gas to create an image.

IBM is already marketing a 17.2-inch diagonal gas plasma screen, and Burroughs Corp has formed a joint venture with Telex Corp — Plasma Graphics Corp — to market its own flat screen.

The gas plasma screen is much thicker and far more expensive than other screens, however, and is therefore inappropriate for portable computers.

Despite moves by U.S. companies, analyst Lim believes the Japanese manufacturers will still have the muscle to dominate the flat panel industry, primarily because of their expertise in the tiny screens worn on so many wrists.

"The driving product behind flat screen development was digital watches," he says.

# Firm building anti-terrorist shelters

By Mark Berns  
Associated Press

DETROIT — Shelters for governments, corporations and the wealthy, for protection against terrorist attacks, are being built by a company on a remote former U.S. Air Force base in the American state of Michigan.

Ballistic Shelters Corporation's line of 15 products includes modular structures to control the flow of pedestrians and traffic guard shelters and personal defence shelters, or "safe havens."

The personal shelters, similar in appearance to large safes, cost from \$3,000 for a closet-sized cubicle to \$500,000 for a 70-by-70-foot "war room."

They come fully equipped with emergency lights, water and air, nuclear-biological-chemical air filters and communications equipment, and can withstand attack by light and tank weapons. More elaborate shelters include such options as closed-circuit television, gun ports and camouflage.

Ballistic shelters, which is based in Alexandria, Virginia, makes "products which attempt to counter the threat of international terrorism," says Michael Davis, 37, president of the company.

Governments and multinational corporations — in that order — are the prime markets for ballistic shelters, says Mr. Davis, who began by "hardening" the bedrooms of oil company executives in the United States.

The shelters, and 14 other pro-

ducts, will be assembled by the company's 17 employees in a 22,000-square-foot plant on the former air base, then will be disassembled for shipment to their destinations.

One of the company's first contracts was a \$165,000 assignment to build visitor control booths for the gates of a foreign country's embassies around the world and one for inside an embassy, says Michael Stayton, the treasurer of the company. He declined to identify the country.

"The problem is 'executive' homes are very large and virtually impossible to protect on all sides," he says. "Therefore, one can create smaller areas within the home that can affordably and effectively be hardened."

"Basically, I took that concept and expanded it to create these armour shelters that can be placed in a closet or to bar an entire room."

Ballistic Shelters has taken advantage of information available from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Technical Information Service to improve on existing security systems.

The company works out of an industrial park on the former Kincheloe Air Force base near Kinross and in 16 months of operations has filled one contract and bid on several others.

"We have several contract proposals pending in the multi-million-dollar range," says Mr. Stayton. "Because we're new and because our products are unique, they're still evaluating it."

"These things are not intended to be occupied for long, long periods of time," Mr. Davis says. "They're designed primarily to give a person an opportunity to survive an attack with a response team that would be dispatched fairly quickly."

"The seriousness of attacks and the degree of sophistication of attacks on the government and private sector are growing, and people are buying these products not just for today, but for tomorrow."

The number of terrorist attacks worldwide dropped to 551 last year from 794 in 1982, according to the U.S. State Department. And the FBI says there were 31 terrorist incidents in the United States in 1983, compared with 51 the year before.

William C. Cunningham, president of Hallcrest Systems, a security consultant in McLean, Virginia, says security firms are thriving on "a real deal of fear of crime... regardless of the absence of a great deal of evidence of an increased threat."

There are about 20,000 security-related companies in the United States, employing nearly 1.1 million people, while police agencies account for about 580,000 officers, Mr. Cunningham says. The security industry has been growing about five per cent to eight per cent annually over the last decade.

Security is expected to grow from a \$36 billion industry in 1980 to \$126 billion by 1995, according to Predicts Inc., a Cleveland forecasting company.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### You are someone else

YOUR PASSPORT is the most important identity document you own. In your passport there is your photo and a description of your height, the colour of your eyes etc... the last two being considered as secondary, they often vary each time you renew your passport.

A friend tells me it is written in his passport that his height is 1.83 metres, while it was 1.78 metres in his previous passport, and 1.76 metre in the one before. When we know that this friend is 70 years old, we wonder how he manages to grow taller at such an age.

Another friend became shorter falling down from 1.82 metres to 1.78 metres four centimetres less; yet he says nobody had bothered to measure him at the Passport Department. Then came the colour of the eyes, and here you can dream. One of our friends, who has green eyes (since his birth) was renewing his passport, and when it came to eyes, the person who was filling the form in English wrote: "Brown".

The friend with the Green eyes said that his eyes were green. The employee looked and said "no they are brown". The two of them reached to the window to check and the employee insisted "they are brown to me", and brown was it written.

In another tale, a friend was renewing his passport in 1981, and with his dark complexion, black eyes, he never had problems. It was always the colour of the eyes which were black and the colour of the hair, which was also black.

But on that day it changed. When it came to the colour of eyes, an official instructed his sub-ordinate, who was writing in "hazel", "Our friend looked at him and said, 'but I have black eyes. They have always been black,' and the official makes a gesture with his hand meaning, 'well we can arrange this' and tells the employee 'write hazel, write hazel.'"

And hazel were they written down. Our friend told us that the responsible people that day were extremely nice and it sounded as though they had given him a ... promotion.

## Great rivers gave birth to great civilisations, says Egyptian message

NEW ORLEANS — "Message from the Nile to the Mississippi" is the title of a pamphlet distributed to the public at the Egyptian pavilion of the Louisiana World Exposition. The "message" is that great rivers are the cradles of great civilisations.

That is the message of the entire pavilion, sponsored by the Egyptian embassy in Washington and several Egyptian government agencies. It is presented in an array of artifacts, maps, films and models that carry the essence of Egypt's 7,000-year history to the much newer civilisation in America.

A large model of the lands bordering the Nile provides reference for the pavilion's displays.

Sixty-five models adorn the pavilion; most are likenesses of ancient Egyptian monarchs. A restaurant offers Egyptian cuisine and a gift shop sells Egyptian handicrafts such as pottery and fabrics.

The "wonderwall" has 22 murals. At its head is a water garden with 14 water fountains that can douse participants. Even the watergarden's entrance has water pouring over it and visitors must carry umbrellas upon entry.

Because New Orleans, like Egyptian cities, is a place dominated by a river, the theme of the fair is "The World of Rivers: Fresh Water as a Source of Life."

"It is an event that will focus world attention on this old Louisiana city," said World's Fair information officer Jeanne Nathan. "The world is invited."

About 12 million people are expected during the Fair's May 12 to Nov. 11 duration.

"Unlike most modern world's fairs that have stressed so many of the 'Brave New World' aspects of the commerce and technology," said Ms. Nathan, "this expo will be different."

Although it will offer the usual monuments to tourism and national pride, the New Orleans Expo has "a flair for the unexpected."

The first taste of the exposition's flavour is at the entrance — huge mermaids adorning both sides of the gateway arch — 12-foot strands of hair. They were built by the same local contractor that create Mardi Gras floats.

"This collaborative process has been an important part of the entire scope," said Ms. Nathan.

The watery theme of the expo inspired much creativity among fair sponsors and water is omnipresent there. "We wanted to have major pieces with water in all the public spaces," said fair architect Allen Eskew. The amphitheatre uses a river backdrop. Facing it are international pavilions and floating exhibits. A trolley, a gondola system carries suspended cable cars over the water.

The "wonderwall" has 22 murals. At its head is a water garden with 14 water fountains that can douse participants. Even the watergarden's entrance has water pouring over it and visitors must carry umbrellas upon entry.

Inside, the games include target practice with giant water pistols and a water-activated juke box.

In a more serious vein, three monumental water sculptures from an international water sculpture competition are spread across the site.

The landscape is dotted by lagoons that recreate Louisiana bayous.

And the Louisiana state pavilion moves visitors through its display with a water ferry that tells the state's history and ends in a miniature hurricane. — U.S. Information Agency.

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# Traditional artisan is struggling to cope with the aftermath of recession

MILAN — Some of the notions the foreigner may have about Italian small business — the successful craftsmen, ever flexible and market sensitive, perhaps operating on the black economy — are simply not as axiomatic as they appear.

Take, for example, the proud and family-run Milanese metal-working business of L.F. Biraghi which, like countless other small Italian companies, is struggling to cope with the aftermath of recession, the exorbitant cost of bank loans and the chronic frustrations of selling to the huge Italian state holding concerns which are a lifeline for so many.

The story of Biraghi is bitter-sweet: It can boast achievements such as the casting of bronze doors for St. Peter's in Vatican City, but it is a company with a debt which at 200 per cent of net worth is forcing the family to consider radical surgery on its small workforce and its property holdings.

Biraghi's fortunes have always been tied to the construction industry, which has been alternately an asset and a liability. Mr. Luigi Biraghi, the 69-year-old president of the company, remembers that his grandfather started life in the 1860s as an ironworker. This trade was passed down through the family, which by the 1930s employed nearly 30 workers in the

Milan area, building staircases for offices and factories and designing shop fronts and bank branch facades.

It was not until 1958 however that Mr. Luigi Biraghi decided to turn his little family business into a company.

Trade was booming, the Italian economy was about to enter its "miracle" period of growth and the Biraghi family was receiving many commissions to produce steel frames and other structures for Enel, the state electricity group.

With his own cash flow and the small amount of bank borrowing Biraghi and his brother set up as a small company.

Their desire was to continue the artisan tradition of past generations, and today it looks as though this emphasis on quality alone may have been an error in business terms.

"Perhaps I made a big mistake at the end of the last war in not trying to become a large company. But my method of work is that of an artisan and my philosophy of

work is to stick to quality," says Mr. Luigi Biraghi, with a trace of irony.

At first the business seemed to be developing nicely: A 1961 agreement with Brockhouse, a U.K. steelworks company, resulted in five years of lucrative contracts to produce earthquake-proof structures in the south of Italy.

In 1965 the Biraghis became sub-contractors on a state construction project in Tunisia. They received orders from Italsider, the Italian state steel concern, from Italmilplant, the engineering concern, and from Alfa Romeo, the car company.

These contracts led them to establish a small subsidiary in Naples, called Metaltecnica.

The company's orders, more than 50 per cent of which were now coming from the state, were growing and so was the workforce.

From a turnover of L219 million (\$183,330) in 1958 and a staff of around 50, L.F. Biraghi grew steadily so that by 1970 its annual sales topped L1 billion and its workforce was close to 200.

The 1970s saw still more state-related expansion and then a very profitable Saudi Arabian project in 1978 which doubled turnover and allowed Biraghi a L400 million profit in 1979.

By last year the company was enjoying annual turnover in excess of L10 billion.

Unfortunately, L.F. Biraghi also managed a L100 million loss last year and was forced to borrow to the hilt, bringing indebtedness to L800 million, twice the company's net worth.

Mr. Giuseppe Biraghi, 31-year-old son of Mr. Luigi, and the vice-president in charge of day-to-day operations, predicts there will be another deficit this year.

He says that 80 per cent of the Naples-based staff has been laid off and now fewer than 150 of the company's workforce of 200 can be retained.

What has gone wrong? Mr. Giuseppe Biraghi explains: "A big problem is that the state companies are in trouble and we get fewer contracts from them."

A few years ago the state orders made up half our turnover, now they account for a fifth."

"Even when we get contracts

from Italsider they don't pay well. It can take 18 months to get paid and they always prefer to pay you in materials instead of money. I cannot pay my men with steel from Italsider," he said.

But the younger Mr. Biraghi admits another problem: "We have been trying to diversify recently, but we went into a bad area, earthmoving equipment. A few years ago we made tractor bodies and this was 15 to 20 per cent of our turnover. Now, it is zero and we still have not been paid for past orders."

Finally, to compound problems, there is the cost of money.

"We pay more than 20 per cent interest on our bank loans. With lower demand, payment delays and higher costs this has become difficult," notes Mr. Giuseppe Biraghi.

What then is to be done? The Biraghis are considering leaving one of their three factories. The plant in Naples will

remain, as will one in Milan. But the third, just on the outskirts of Milan, may soon be vacated and rented out.

At the same time the Biraghis reckon they now might as well try to make the most of their reputation for quality craftsmanship. They plan a publicity campaign in Italy which may feature the metal casting they have done for sculptures at the Venice biennale.

Mr. Giuseppe Biraghi speaks grandly of "redefining our market and redirecting our resources." But he is less confident when asked about the need for capital. "In the next two years I hope we can recover L1.5 billion of payments owed us," he adds.

What about diluting the family's 100 per cent control of the company by offering equity to outside investors?

Asking this question of a small businessman in Italy is tantamount to an insult. "We don't

want people coming in here and looking at our books," comes the standard response.

No, Mr. Giuseppe Biraghi has a different vision of the future: "We have a highly skilled workforce and a tradition of quality. I am optimistic that there will be prospects for us at the top end of the market." And pulling his ace from a pocket he brings out photographs of shop fronts he constructed only recently for the Rinascente department stores chain.

There is little doubt that L.F. Biraghi faces a struggle: it has not been particularly flexible or market responsive. But in other respects the little company fits back into the traditional pattern of small business in Italy: There is energy, optimism and a determination to continue what is, above all, a family tradition.

And while intangible and very much off-balance-sheet, these ingredients can be potent. — Financial Times news feature.

## FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1984

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Spend the day arranging and organizing your time and energies so that they will be a more effective instrument in helping you to put your ideas across.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Doing whatever your mate expects of you in the morning is wise and you can increase happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Conditions now in effect can help you to improve relationships with others who are important in your life.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Before you get into that work ahead of you, be sure you have all the information you need. Exercise will make you feel better.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make those revisions that are necessary if you are to enjoy planned pleasures to the fullest.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to be sure that plumbing and other utilities are in fine shape, but beware of inviting guests in who are apt to criticize.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy finding the added data you need for whatever you have in mind. Show more affection for your mate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If revisions have to be made in money matters, get busy and make them. Show that you have a level head.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate on what you want in the future and then get some plan formulated that is workable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your sign is an articulate one, but it is best today to get into the privacy of your study and plan the future wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Put some effort into gaining your wishes and don't expect them to fall right into the palm of your hand.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Work duties can be very difficult but persevere and you will do well. Don't permit a higher-up to corner you and make you feel foolish.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Heed your intuition, but also use finest judgment otherwise you could get in some kind of trouble.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will be one who will want to ferret out any condition that is confusing, whether related to self or others and come up with the right answer. Much willpower here and once the mind is made up, it will be difficult to change.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
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## U.S.-Japan agreement may defuse election-year trade issue

WASHINGTON (R) — An agreement to open up Japanese markets to foreign investment will have little immediate impact on the massive U.S. trade deficit, but may defuse this as an issue in the American election campaign.

The Reagan administration says the accord, announced in Tokyo and Washington last month after months of difficult talks, should eventually lead to a stronger yen, which economists believe will help the U.S. trade picture.

Administration and private economists expect the United States will suffer a record \$120 billion trade deficit this year, of which Japan will account for about \$25 billion.

"Any effect on trade (of this agreement) will be some way off — maybe a year or two," said one U.S. official who asked not to be identified.

With President Reagan seeking a second term in the Nov. 6 election, his adversaries have seized on the trade figures as proof that his economic policies have failed despite the overall strength of the U.S. economy.

The new pact may help him fend off those charges.

The moves are expected eventually to increase use of the yen

as a reserve currency and a financial instrument for international trade, a trend that will increase its value in relation to the currencies of its trading partners.

The agreement, which will not be put into effect for several months, will be outlined to other major industrial countries Monday when Reagan attends an economic summit in London.

But the U.S. — Japanese agreement is likely to prove more useful to Mr. Reagan politically at home than abroad.

The United States is well into the second year of a recovery, and the administration is vulnerable to opposition criticism in only a few economic areas.

Interest rates are high and have been edging upward as the recovery continues.

Budget deficits of some \$180 billion are at record levels, but the administration hopes to win congressional approval by mid-July for a package that will trim the deficit by more than \$140 billion over three years.

Trade stands out as the other highly charged political issue, especially imports from Japan.

In the past, the United States has focused on trying to open the Japanese market to American

goods since Tokyo has enjoyed enviable success in the U.S. market.

These efforts are still going on and Washington earlier this year won agreement from Tokyo for an increase in Japanese quotas on imports of U.S. beef and citrus fruit.

The Reagan administration has now turned its efforts to the investment arena.

The reasoning is that the trade deficit partly reflects the U.S. dollar's high value against the yen, with the result that Japanese goods are relatively cheap to the United States.

The Reagan administration opposes tinkering with currency values on grounds that the government cannot make any long-term impact with such intervention policies.

It also remains steadfastly opposed to protectionist trade measures on grounds that such steps invite retaliation and lead to a breakdown in the delicate international trading system.

Finally, administration strategists believe the dollar's value partly reflects the strong U.S. economy and the view of the United States as a safe haven for investment, rather than the high American interest rates being offered.

While the administration looks on the bright side of the trade deficit, arguing that Americans are getting imported goods they want at relatively low prices, its critics say this is costing jobs in the car and other industries.

## How to cut borrowing costs?

NEW YORK: It is 10.30 a.m. in New York, 3.30 p.m. in London, 4.30 p.m. in Paris and 2.30 a.m. the next day in Sydney. The telephone and telex lines in one of New York's leading finance houses, Salomon Brothers, are buzzing in Manhattan, as the final touches are put to a complex \$43.5 million cross-currency interest rate swap deal.

### Specialists needed

For two years now deals such as this have been gaining popularity in financial markets, prompting the employment of full-time specialists at many banks.

Their objective: To help borrowers raise funds on the terms they require, and in the currency they prefer, without being constrained by the day-to-day vagaries of different markets.

The deal described involved the Council of Europe's Resettlement Fund, based in Paris, the National Australia Bank, a U.S. savings and loans association and investors in Switzerland, the U.S. and the Pacific Basin.

By the close the Council of Europe-type was estimated to have saved more than \$2.5 million in interest. The Australian bank had opened up a new credit source.

The U.S.-based S&L had converted a floating rate liability into a fixed rate liability more closely matching its assets. Salomon Brothers, the Wall Street investment bank, had earned an "interesting and profitable" commission.

The deal exploited the advantage one borrower has in one market against that of a second borrower with a similar credit rating in a different market.

The starting point for the transaction was that the Council of Europe wanted to borrow in low coupon markets — like the Swiss franc foreign bond. The council, however, has been a frequent borrower in the Swiss market and

concluded it would have had to pay a premium if it had gone there directly.

By contrast, the National Australia Bank could, as a new borrower, command a good coupon rate in the Swiss market, would benefit from the market exposure, but wanted floating rate dollars.

The resulting deal was put together by Mr. Neil Benedict, the English-born vice-president of Salomon's International Capital Markets Services Group in the Wall Street firm's corporate finance department.

### Procedure of the deal

It ran like this:

Stage one — U.S. dollar private placement for the Council of Europe. Salomon Brothers arranged a \$43.5 million fixed-rate private placement on undisclosed terms with Pacific Basin investors.

Stage two — Public offering of Swiss francs for the National Australia Bank. Credit Suisse, as lead manager, arranged a 10-year Swiss franc 100 million (\$46.4 million) public bond issue in Switzerland at the fixed rate of 5½ per cent on behalf of the bank.

Stage three — Currency and interest swap in which U.S. dollars are exchanged for Swiss francs. Salomon arranged a deal in which the Council of Europe received Swiss francs from the National Australia Bank and the bank received U.S. dollars, each side taking on the other's interest rate commitments.

Stage four — Interest rate swap in which the dollar fixed-interest rate commitment is swapped for a floating rate commitment. Salomon arranged a deal between the National Australia Bank, in which the bank wound up with a floating rate liability tied to the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR), while the S&L ended up with a fixed rate liability.

In practice, the final stages took place simultaneously, with Mr. Benedict, Mr. Roger Vanden Branden, governor of the Council of Europe and a senior executive of the Australian bank, all sitting in London, and Mr. Michael Portington of Salomon sitting in New York talking to Salomon's Sydney and London offices and to the unnamed S&L.

While this particular sequence of transactions is one of a very few which the participants have been willing to make public, deals like it have become the bread and butter of a large segment of the international capital market.

Mr. Benedict says Salomon itself has arranged about 10 similar transactions in the last six months using the Swiss franc market alone.

Other recent deals have involved such U.S. companies as Hospital Corporation of America, linking with an Austrian government agency.

The cross-currency interest rate swap began to make itself felt with an International Business Machines and World Bank deal in 1980, in which the U.S. computer giant was concerned to lock itself into a currency gain.

Nevertheless, Mr. Benedict says the Council of Europe deal represents a "classic example of real benefits to be derived by issuers and investors through the innovative use of integrated world financial markets."

For the moment many such deals revolve around the Swiss franc market because of its particular investor selectivity and low nominal interest levels.

The potential for such deals — where everyone apparently gains — is highlighted by the fact that in March Salomon conducted a study on behalf of one U.S. corporation and discovered six potential markets where borrowing would have been cheaper than in the currently depressed U.S. credit market. — Financial Times news features.

**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

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"The following program may not be suitable for anyone, anywhere, anytime."

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REVNY  
HAFFC  
GAZZIG  
REENOC

WHAT YOU MIGHT DO IF YOU TRY TO PAINT A GIRL IN THE NUDE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SWASH BURST VIABLE COUPLE  
Answer: What a beauty contest judge has to know how to do—PASS ON CURVES

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns

ACROSS

1 Garden pest

6 Power source: abbr.

10 Way off

14 Allotment

15 Sicilian wine

16 Innocent one

17 Ark. spa

19 Fitzgerald or Logan

20 Partisan summer

21 Tress

22 More lofty

24 Most prying

26 Actor Ustinov

27 — degree

28 Kind of pepper

29 Tax shalter

32 Seek water

35 Substitutes

37 Canal or lake

38 Ill. city

40 Precadea

41 Sp. acari

43 Pub sport

44 Opposite of art

45 Approach

46 United

47 Seer Cayce

49 Soma TV shows

53 Lurch wildly

55 Of flying: past

58 Beast's throat

59 Landad

58 "Porgy and Bess" song

61 Tear down

62 Director

63 Adjusted

64 Bridge support

65 Opposite of distance

66 Night sound

DOWN

1 Deadly pale

2 Snapshot

3 Loathes

4 Tax agency

5 Exhaust

6 Turn out

7 Kind of sausages

8 MIT grad.

9 Abbot's partner

10 White poplar

11 Lizzie Borden's home town

12 Compliant

13 Tail and

18 — Hashanah

23 King of Huns

25 Added piece

26 Look closely

28 Pipe

30 Landlord's due

31 Sale condition

32 — tasse

33 Algerian

34 Support

35 Prepare for cold weather

36 Get around

38 Free of stains

39 Winged

42 "Picnic" playwright

43 Sends away

46 As it —

48 Hold back

49 Chart again

50 — acids

51 Less lively

52 Afrocar

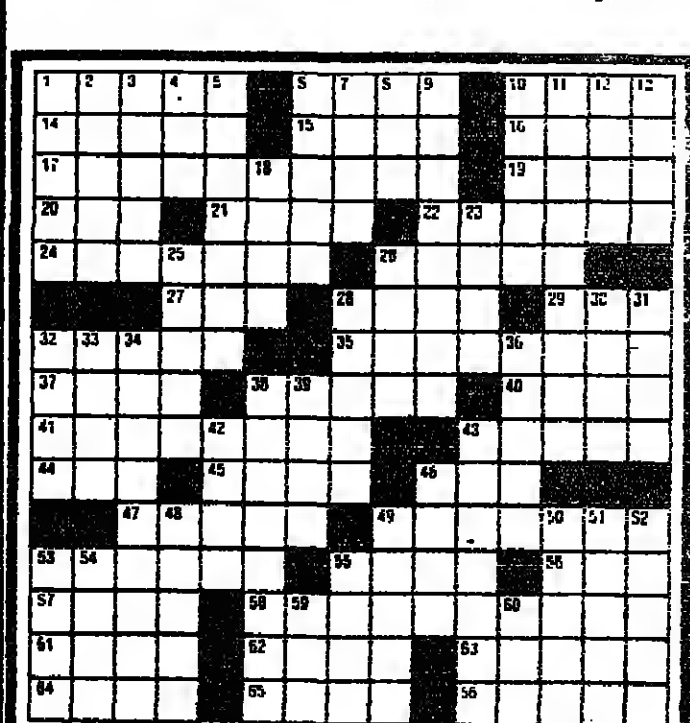
53 Find fault

54 Jail

55 French friend

59 Of previous month: abbr.

60 Large cash



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# Army takes up positions around Sikhs' holy shrine

CHANDIGARH, India (Agencies) — Soldiers sealed off the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Sunday as the death toll in three days of Sikh extremist attacks rose to 30 and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned that terrorism would not be tolerated.

Officials said militant Sikhs were preparing to blockade grain shipments from Punjab state, where Mrs. Gandhi has sent three brigades of army troops in the face of increasing violence.

All law and order forces were put under army control, the officials said.

They told Reuters the death toll climbed from 21 Saturday with the discovery of three bodies near the town of Patiala, the death of one person injured in an earlier incident and the shooting of three people near Gurdaspur Saturday night.

Two people were also shot dead in separate incidents in Faridkot.

and Firozpur districts Saturday night and an Amritsar shopkeeper was shot and seriously injured.

Mrs. Gandhi, who has also banned unauthorised foreigners from Punjab, appealed to the nation Saturday night for an end to Sikh-Hindu violence which has claimed some 280 lives in six months.

As soldiers carrying automatic weapons moved into Amritsar's tense centre of bazaars and narrow alleys around the temple complex, a curfew clamped on the city after a seven-hour gunbattle near the shrine on Friday was lifted.

Eleven people were killed and

29 injured in the shooting on the temple perimeter between paramilitary forces and Sikh gunmen.

The main Sikh party, the Akali Dal, planned to send volunteers to Punjab grain markets and silos Sunday to launch a blockade of grain shipments.

The agitation marks a stepping up of its campaign for religious and political concessions for India's 12 million Sikhs, most of whom live in Punjab.

Officials in the state capital of Chandigarh told Reuters the grain blockade did not appear to be having much impact and no incidents had been reported so far.

Punjab Governor B.D. Pandey spent several hours Sunday in conference with senior army officers. Officials said they expected it would take a week for troops to curb sectarian attacks.

Soldiers have replaced some of the paramilitary units of the Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force ringing the

Golden Temple, they added. Akali Dal President Harchand Singh Longowal has called a meeting of party leaders and workers Monday to discuss the introduction of the army into the state.

He has described Friday's shooting outside the sprawling shrine precincts as a wanton attack, saying it had a ferocity "we have not seen even under British rule."

There was no official report from the army about the situation in Amritsar but Sikh sources said the atmosphere near the Golden Temple complex and its nearby alleys was tense.

Observers have speculated that the army finally might enter the shrine, holiest in the Sikh religion, and clean out the militants. So far authorities have refrained from entering because Sikhs have threatened a blood bath and because the move could alienate India's 12 million Sikhs.



**FLOATING PALACE.** The World's most luxurious yacht, the Abdul Aziz, is brought out of dry dock for the first time in Southampton on May 28. The yacht has been built for King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It is rumoured to have solid gold fittings and a defensive screen of missiles (AP wirephoto).

## Jackson announces trip to Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson accepted an invitation Saturday from President Fidel Castro to visit Cuba and announced that he would stop there during a trip to Central America later this month.

"If we can talk to China, if we can have diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, likewise we can talk with Cuba," Rev. Jackson told reporters here.

Rev. Jackson said he received the formal invitation from Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, director of the Cuban interests section in Washington. The Democratic presidential candidate did not specify any dates for the trip.

Earlier in the week, Jackson said that during his trip to Central America he planned to meet with representatives of the four-nation Contadora Group, which is seeking to negotiate a regional peace agreement.

The planned trip to Cuba and Central America is the latest in a series of foreign policy ventures that have marked Jackson's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. In January he travelled to Damascus and persuaded Syrian leaders to release a captured navy flier shot down over Lebanon.

After the Soviet Union announced its boycott of the summer Olympics in Los Angeles, the

black civil rights leader met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington and urged the Kremlin to reverse its decision. His plea was ignored in Moscow.

In May 28, Rev. Jackson flew to Mexico City where he discussed the Contadora peace process and the international debt crisis with Mexican officials. Mexico is a member of the Contadora Group which also includes Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

While in Mexico City, Rev. Jackson said he would stop U.S. covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels and start negotiations to end the civil war in El Salvador by creating a coalition government.

## U.S. expects Soviet return to talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan expects that the Soviet Union wants to move ahead on the banning of chemical weapons and on conventional arms talks before the November U.S. elections.

"I think we are going to go back to the talks eventually, and the Soviets will realise that it's in their interest to do so," Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said recently in an interview.

But he cautioned that there was no sign that Moscow might come back to the nuclear-arms talks.

"I would think that the Soviets would want to move ahead on the banning of chemical weapons and on the conventional arms talks. They also want to move ahead on the confidence-building measures that we have in the Stockholm (disarmament) talks. It seems unlikely they would move ahead on the nuclear-arms talks," said Mr. Adelman, who took over the agency last year.

Mr. Adelman said the Soviets are looking at three things:

"One is the U.S. elections and

how they can get Ronald Reagan out of the White House.

"Number Two is the amount of internal dissension, weakness, confusion in the Soviet decision-making structure, in the process, I think we underestimate the importance of this factor," Mr. Adelman said.

"Third is the continued question, in Soviet eyes, on cohesion of NATO and what they can do to help break off Western Europe from the United States," the disarmament expert said.

Mr. Adelman reiterated his belief that without the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and negotiations at the same time there was no chance for results in arms control.

"With both tracks (negotiations and deployment) going forward (you were not assured) that there was going to be a success in arms control. And everybody who told that you could take this path and there will be successful arms control (was just deluding himself)," Mr. Adelman said.

"You can never predict what

the other side, the Soviet Union, is going to do with any great degree of certainty on arms control issues," he said adding that the United States had created the climate for successful arms-control negotiations "if the Soviets are willing."

He also said that there might be no nuclear weapons control at all if U.S. deployment went on.

Mr. Adelman said the Soviets had to deal with Mr. Reagan if he is re-elected in November. "That does not mean that they have to come back to the table now. They have been saying ... that deployment of NATO systems in Europe would be catastrophic, would change everything, would be a fundamental departure. We have been saying ... that it would be a fundamental restoration of a balance that existed before and that they broke," Mr. Adelman said.

He called the Soviet countermeasures marginal and added that "the world would be safer and better off if we had successful arms control."

## Ceausescu to arrive in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Romanian Leader Nicolae Ceausescu, Moscow's most unorthodox ally, arrives Monday for talks with President Konstantin Chernenko prior to next week's summit of the Soviet-Bloc economic grouping Comecon.

Romania, which often plays a maverick role in foreign policy and is the only close Soviet ally planning to take part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games, was said by some East European sources to have forced a delay in the timing of the summit.

The June 12-14 meeting of party leaders and heads of government of the 10 member states, the first in 13 years, was originally scheduled for this time last year but was postponed at the last moment for reasons never made clear.

East European sources said an agenda for the meeting, due to map out economic strategy till the end of the century, had been set last year but the illness and death of Soviet Leader Yuri Andropov forced another postponement.

Romania's most pressing need is for more oil, but Moscow has already said there is no more available.

The Soviet Union always needs the hard currency oil sales can generate and faces rising domestic demand at a time when its production is levelling off.

Eastern and Western analysts in the Soviet capital concur that Mr. Ceausescu's visit is designed to smooth out any minor differences and discuss policy to ensure that the summit can go ahead as a formal statement of already agreed plans.

The Kremlin, pleased with Mr. Ceausescu's tight control of the domestic situation in his country, appears content to allow his occasional deviations on the international arena, they said.

Romania's official press Sunday for the first time mentioned that Mr. Ceausescu has been criticised by his allies for his foreign policy dissent.

## Botha ends U.K. visit

LONDON (AP) — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha left Britain on Saturday after five hours of "candid" talks with Premier Margaret Thatcher, saying he was not offended by her criticism of apartheid.

Mr. Botha, whose visit sparked London's biggest anti-apartheid demonstration, flew to Switzerland to continue his controversial West European tour after meeting Mrs. Thatcher at her country residence, Chequers, well away from the angry protests.

"The way in which we raised it (apartheid) did not offend me because she wanted facts," Mr. Botha said in an interview with Britain's independent television network on his flight out.

British government sources said that in an hour long pre-lunch meeting alone with Mr. Botha, Mrs. Thatcher told him his white-minority government's policies of racial separation were "unacceptable."

She also refused to sell him air reconnaissance planes in defiance of a U.N. arms embargo when the subject arose, said the British sources.

Of his critics in Britain, Mr. Botha said: "They must not underestimate the will of South Africans to stand together if threats are employed against us."

In a brief airport statement, he said both sides agreed on the need for "early independence" for South African-controlled South West Africa, or Namibia, and that "foreign forces" should be withdrawn from the area.

In Zurich, an airport spokesman said Mr. Botha arrived at Kloten International Airport Saturday night was taken to the city.

## U.S. president goes to his roots

BALLYPOREEN, Ireland (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said on Sunday that finding his family roots in this tiny Irish village gave him "a soul a new contentment."

The president, in prepared remarks to the citizens of Ballyporeen, in County Tipperary in south central Ireland, expressed his pleasure at returning to the town where his great-grand father, Michael Regan — as the name was spelled then — was born.

Mr. Reagan's visit to Ballyporeen came between stops in Galway, on the west coast, and Dublin, on the east, where he is to deliver a speech on East-West relations on Monday to a joint ses-

sion of the Irish Parliament. He thanked the towns people for digging into his family history and said: "I know at last whence I came."

"This has given my soul a new contentment and it is a joyous feeling, it is like coming home after a long journey," he said.

He took note of the fact that his ancestors were poor and said his ancestors were buried in paupers' graves.

"Perhaps this is God's way of reminding us that we must always treat every individual, no matter what his or her station in life, with dignity and respect. And who knows? Some day that person's child or grandchild might grow up

to become prime minister of Ireland or president of the United States," he said.

He also joked about the spelling of his name. He said his Treasury Secretary, Donald Regan, traces his family roots to Mitchellstown, not too far from Ballyporeen.

"I tried to tell the secretary one day that his branch of the family just couldn't handle as many letters as ours," said the president.

"Then I received a paper from Ireland that told me that in the clan to which we belong, those who said Regan and spelled it that way were the professional people and the educators, and only the common labourers called it Reagan. So meet a common labourer."

## Rebel leader recovers in Venezuela

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Nicaraguan Rebel Leader Eden Pastora underwent surgery at an exclusive private hospital Saturday for wounds suffered in an explosion at his command post near Nicaragua-Costa Rica border that killed 6 people and injured 27 others.

"We operated on him this morning, and he is recovering well," plastic surgeon Luis Narciso told the Associated Press.

Dr. Narciso is one of two doctors treating Mr. Pastora and his top aide, Tito Chamorro, who are being treated under heavy security at the Policlinica Metropolitana.

Mr. Pastora is the military leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, a Costa Rican-based rebel group commonly known as ARDE and one of two main rebel groups fighting to topple the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

The explosion during Mr. Pastora's news conference Wed-

nesday night killed four anti-Sandinista guerrillas, an American journalist and a Costa Rican cameraman. The injured included several foreign journalists.

Mr. Pastora, who is known by the nickname "Commander Zero," and Chamorro were flown to Venezuela Friday.

Dr. Narciso said Mr. Pastora suffered second degree burns over 45 per cent of his body, and believes the rebel leader will be able to walk out of the hospital in about a month.

Mr. Pastora and Mr. Chamorro occupy separate rooms in the heavily guarded third floor of the Policlinica.

"Pastora can talk, but we don't want to expose him to infections," said Dr. Narciso.

Meanwhile in Gainesville, Florida a British reporter who was injured in a bomb attack on Mr.

Pastora was in critical condition Saturday after nearly five hours of surgery, hospital officials said.

Susan Morgan, 40, lay seriously injured on a river bank in southern Nicaragua for seven hours after the Wednesday explosion, hospital officials said. The blast occurred just after reporters and photographers arrived at a news conference at his jungle headquarters.

Ms. Morgan, a reporter for Newsweek magazine, suffered two broken wrists, broken bones in one hand, fractures in her left elbow and left leg, second-degree burns on her face and shrapnel wounds "all over her body," including her eyes, said spokeswoman Virginia Hunt of Shands teaching hospital.

She was listed in critical but stable condition, Ms. Hunt said.

Ms. Morgan was flown to Florida from Costa Rica and arrived at Shands at about 8:45 a.m. (1245 GMT) Friday.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### CONVENTION CAUSES PROBLEMS

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ K J 109  
♥ Q 7 5  
♦ A K 3  
♣ A Q 9

**WEST EAST**  
♠ A 2 ♠ 4  
♥ A 9 6 4 3 ♥ 10  
♦ Void ♦ Q J 10 8 7 6 5  
♣ 10 7 5 4 3 ♣ J 8 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q 8 7 6 5 3  
♥ J 8 2  
♦ A 2  
♣ K 6

The bidding:  
East South West North  
3 ♠ Pass Pass 3 NT  
Pass Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass  
Pass 4 ♠ Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Among the modern methods of signaling, one of the most popular is reverse signals — the play of a high card in a suit denotes a lack of interest, while a low card is encouraging. The theory is that you cannot always afford a high card in the suit you want led or continued, but you can usually spare it in a suit in which you have no interest.

However, this agreement is not necessarily an unmixing blessing, as this hand from the Hungary-Britain encounter in the 1983 European Championship graphically

demonstrates. The auction shown is from the room where Great Britain held the North-South cards. South's decision to pull the double is open to question. Observe that the contract will make unless East leads a heart.

Against four spades West led the king of hearts. The Hungarians were using old-fashioned signaling methods, so when East played the ten, West continued with ace of hearts and another for East to ruff. East gave his partner a diamond ruff and West still had to score the ace of trumps for down two.

In the other room the Hungarians also reached four spades, and here, too, the opening lead was the king of hearts. But the British East-West pair, who were using reverse signals, went awry when East followed with the ten and declarer falsecarded with the jack. Now West read his partner for 10-8-2 in hearts, in which case the ten was a discouraging card — East would have played the two to encourage.

After some thought, West decided that his partner probably held two spades, three hearts, eight diamonds and a void in clubs. So at trick two he shifted to a low club. Declarer won and led a trump, and ten tricks sailed home.

## COLUMN

### Iceland's president to be re-elected

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP) — Iceland's President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir was assured of her re-election for another four-year term Saturday after the deadline for candidates passed without any rivals registering. There had been speculation that Finance Minister Albert Guðmundsson would be a candidate, but he did not come forward. Mr. Guðmundsson was among three male candidates defeated by the popular Ms. Finnbogadóttir. Her term was to have expired at the end of July. Ms. Finnbogadóttir, 54, the North Atlantic island's fourth president, is unmarried but has an adopted daughter aged 12.

### Oldest Briton marks 111th birthday

SWANSEA, Wales (AP) — Anna Williams, listed by the Guinness Book of Records as Britain's oldest person, celebrated her 111th birthday Saturday at a home for the elderly in Wales. Her 77-year-old daughter, Constance Harvey, said Mrs. Williams would share birthday cake and sherry with relatives and 23 other residents of Tuxedo Old People's Home. Among the other residents is Britain's oldest man, ex-miner John Evans, who will be 107 in August. A former domestic cook, Mrs. Williams attributes her longevity in part to plain food, according to her daughter. "Although longevity does run in the family, she has never had a lot of rich things to eat," said Mrs. Harvey. Mrs. Williams, who has been a widow for 30 years, was born June 2, 1873, one of eight children — all of whom lived at least into their 80s. One sister died at the age of 101. Mrs. Williams was in her 40s during World War I and 28 when "Juden Victoria" died in 1901. "Although she cannot concentrate on things around her like she used to, her memory is still very sharp about her younger days," Mrs. Harvey said.

### Statue of Virgin Mary weeps

CHICAGO (AP) — A statue of the Virgin Mary that worshippers claim sheds tears has prompted an investigation by the Catholic Archdiocese in Chicago, as hundreds of the devout and the curious flocked to the church. The investigation to determine whether there is a natural cause for the reported phenomenon at St. John of God Catholic Church began Friday at the request of Cardinal Joseph Bernardin, the archdiocese announced. The Rev. Ron Lewicki, head of the archdiocese's office of Divine Worship said the Catholic Church is "extremely cautious" in trying to determine the cause of such events. "The church isn't saying it's impossible. But before you present anything of anyone as an object of devotion, you better make sure it's worthy," he said. The Rev. Raymond J. Jasinski, pastor of the church, first reported on Tuesday that he and several others at the church had seen what appeared to be tears flowing down the statue's cheeks. "It was just like normal tears coming down on both sides (of the face) for about an hour," Rev. Jasinski said.

### Sylvie Vartan weds

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — French pop singer Sylvie Vartan was married in a private ceremony here Saturday to American businessman Tony Scotti. The 38-year-old French superstar exchanged vows with Scotti, chairman of Scotti Brothers, a Los Angeles-based entertainment industry conglomerate, before Los Angeles county superior court Judge Mario Clinko. The wedding was followed by a lavish garden party reception for more than 250 guests, including a large group that flew in from Paris for the weekend. The reception was held in the garden of the couple's new home-purchased by Scotti as a wedding gift for his bride. The home used to belong to the late Rosalind Russell and her husband, producer Freddie Brisson. It marked the second marriage for both. Miss Vartan's first marriage to French rock star Johnny Hallyday ended in divorce. They had a son, David, in 1956. Scotti, 43, was previously married to Carole Curb, the sister of former California Lieutenant Governor Mike Curb. Miss Vartan, born in Bulgaria where her father was with the French embassy, met Scotti at a music festival in Tokyo in 1981.

## Once again Pastoras' rebels are isolated

By Carl Manning  
Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Eden Pastora, the lone wolf of the anti-Sandinista movement is once again in a familiar situation practically isolated politically and in desperate need of aid to continue the fight.

As Mr. Pastora recovers from the slight wounds sustained at a Wednesday night news conference bombing, the question is where he will fit into the future of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance.

The Costa Rica-based rebel group, commonly known as ARDE, is one of the two main rebel groups fighting to topple the leftist Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

ARDE's leadership is made up mostly of disenchanted former supporters of the Sandinistas that came to power in July 1979, ousting the Somoza dynasty that held power in Nicaragua for more than 40 years.

Mr. Pastora, ARDE's military leader, was the vice minister of defence after the revolution and Alfonso Robelo, its political leader, was a member of the first post-revolutionary junta.

Until recently, the leadership of ARDE has been carrying out its fight independently of the other main group, the Honduran-based

Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which includes former members of the now disbanded National Guard that was key to keeping the Somoza family in power.

The force, known by its Spanish initials as the FDN, is openly supported by the CIA. U.S. intelligence sources say ARDE also receives CIA aid, but it is more discreet and carries less influence on the direct operations of the rebel group.

Mr. Pastora, who during the revolution was the leader of the so-called Third Way, has opposed the hard-line policies and close ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union that his former colleagues have taken.

The main problem in negotiations has been Mr. Pastora's unyielding opposition to joining the FDN with its links to the late strongman Anastasio Somoza.

"Pastora is rather erratic. For a long time he has opposed this union," the Nicaraguan source said.

Mr. Pastora decided recently that he could never accept union with the FDN, despite a reduction in the influence of the former Somoza group and a 23-3 vote by the ARDE ruling council to go ahead with "convergence."

ARDE has had talks with the FDN. The FDN has become more flexible. They know of the need to unite," the Nicaraguan said. "We hope Pastora understands.

People here and in Nicaragua know that unity is the key to victory," said a Nicaraguan source in San Jose who is very close to the ARDE leadership. The source spoke on condition he not be further identified.

"What finally emerged from the talks was what became known as 'convergence' — neither group would give up independence but would begin planning military operations jointly.

"It was not at U.S. urging, but it would enjoy U.S. support," said one source who asked to be identified only as a Western observer.

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Otherwise, he will isolate himself because there is a lot of pressure for unity. Pastora, as always, is in an individualistic position."

The Western observer said Mr. Pastora decided to take his guerrillas who compose the bulk of the ARDE fighting force and carry on the fight independently. That would have been the message from the news conference interrupted by the bombing.

Mr. Pastora left Costa Rica aboard an aircraft Friday for Venezuela where he will recuperate. The government has said it will allow exile political activity but will not tolerate any military action on Costa Rican territory.

The bombing, which occurred in a warehouse about 1.6 kilometres from the border in Nicaragua, left many Costa Ricans with a sense of shock.

Costa Rica, which has no standing army, maintains a position of neutrality in the Central American conflicts although Nicaragua has sent several diplomatic notes to Costa Rica accusing it of harbouring the rebels.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing that killed at least six people, including Linda Frazier, a reporter for the English-Language Tico Times newspaper and wife of Associated Press correspondent Joseph Frazier.